
Final
Cultural Monitoring Plan for
Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the
Honolulu Rapid Transit Project

**Waiawa, Mānana, Waimano, Waiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, ‘Aiea, Hālawā,
Moanalua, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua‘a,
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Prepared for
Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART)
City and County of Honolulu

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Section 1 Introduction to the H RTP Construction Phase Cultural Monitoring Plan

1.1 Overview of H RTP Cultural Monitoring Program

At the request of the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART), Cultural Surveys Hawai'i (CSH) has prepared this cultural monitoring plan to be implemented for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Project (H RTP).

H RTP's purpose is to provide high-capacity rapid transit in the congested east-west transportation corridor between Kapolei and Ala Moana Center via a fixed guideway rail system, involving construction of the guideway, transit stations, ancillary support facilities, and subsurface utilities. The proposed rail system is approximately 32 km (20 miles) long and will be constructed in four sections. Figure 1 provides a geographical overview of the four proposed H RTP construction sections. From east to west, these four sections (along with their informal titles) are as follows:

Section	Informal Title	Length
Construction Section 1	W. Oahu Farrington Highway or WOFH	10.94 km/6.8 miles
Construction Section 2	Kamehameha Highway	6.28 km/3.9 miles
Construction Section 3	Airport	7.74 km/4.8 miles
Construction Section 4	City Center	6.9 km/4.3 miles

At HART's request, an integrated cultural and archaeological monitoring program will be implemented for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 to provide the best possible safeguards during construction activities for valuable, even irreplaceable, previously identified cultural resources and for cultural resources yet to be discovered. (No archaeological or cultural monitoring is planned for Construction Section 1 due to the lack of significant cultural resources found during that section's 2010 archaeological inventory survey. In the unlikely event that subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction activities in Section 1, monitoring in some form will commence there [Hammatt 2010b:431; Airport Section AMP:20]).

HART's decision to incorporate cultural monitoring into the H RTP is voluntary. As a Hawai'i development project partly funded through federal monies (from the Federal Transit Administration, or FTA), the H RTP is subject to federal and state historic preservation laws and is bound by stipulations contained in the project's 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA). Although cultural monitoring is increasingly implemented in Hawai'i's development projects, cultural monitoring, unlike archaeological monitoring, is not legally required by federal or state actions. Furthermore, contrary to archaeological monitoring practices, what constitutes appropriate cultural monitoring practices is neither well-codified nor universally accepted.

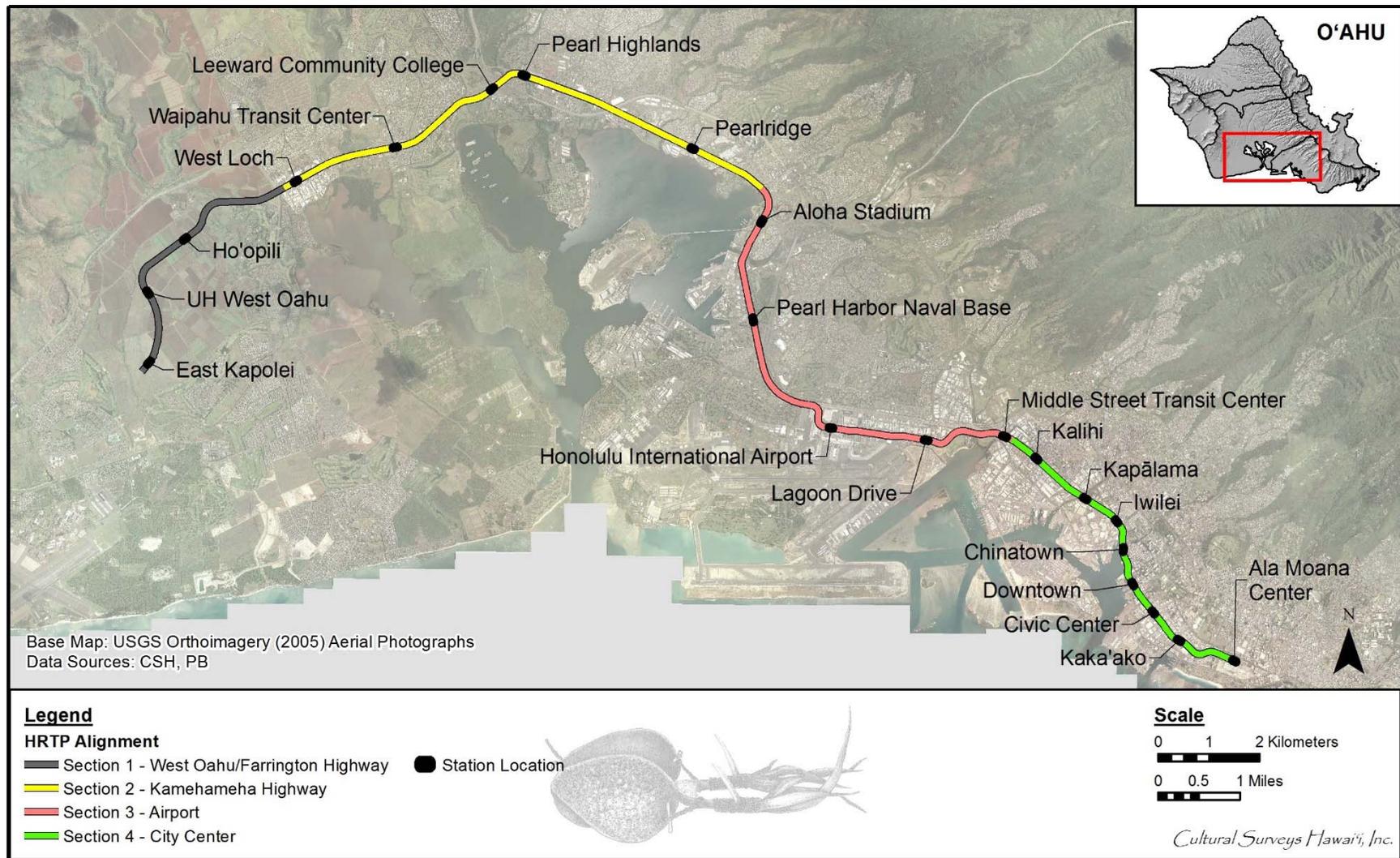


Figure 1. 2005 USGS Orthoimagery map providing overview of HRTP construction sections 2 through 4 (Construction Section 1 also shown but not highlighted; no archaeological or cultural monitoring is planned for Section 1)

This cultural monitoring plan is designed to clarify the scope and details of work to be performed by the cultural monitor(s) in H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3 and 4, contributing to HART's stated desire for an integrated archaeological and cultural monitoring program with clearly defined participant qualifications, duties, and responsibilities (HART 2013). As such, this cultural monitoring plan complements SHPD-accepted archaeological monitoring plans for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 (Sroat and McDermott 2012; Hammatt 2013b; and Hammatt 2013; respectively).

Per HART's vision, the H RTP's integrated archaeological and cultural monitoring program will operate within the project's overarching federal, state, and PA guidelines to provide a more robust cultural mitigation safety net should cultural sites be discovered or inadvertently impacted during the course of construction. For each construction section, cultural monitoring will mirror the archaeological monitoring program approved for that section by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). The cultural monitor(s) shall provide independent interpretations should cultural resources be encountered. Where appropriate, the cultural monitor(s) will assist archaeologists in the identification and treatment of burial sites and may offer supplementary input regarding the interpretation of archaeological sites and deposits.

The cultural monitor(s) will also be responsible for communicating and consulting with other recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants and/or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) in a timely fashion regarding the discovery of any significant cultural resources, especially *iwi kūpuna*, in construction sections 2, 3, and 4. The cultural monitor(s) will also strive to ensure a culturally sensitive workplace in the three construction sections.

Clarifying H RTP monitoring processes will create opportunities for more productive and mutually satisfying collaborations among the project's cultural monitor(s), archaeologists, construction workers, and other H RTP participants, especially when sensitive mitigation decisions must be made.

This cultural monitoring plan is a working document subject to periodic review and change. Because this detailed plan is among the first of its kind in Hawai'i, it will be periodically assessed and revised as it is used to promote a productive cultural monitoring program.

1.2 Origins of Cultural Monitoring in the H RTP

Contrary to archaeological monitoring, cultural monitoring is not required by state or federal preservation law for development projects in Hawai'i. Nor are cultural monitoring work products, responsibilities, and final outcomes universally understood or codified. Yet cultural monitoring is a growing facet of Hawai'i's government- and private-sector development projects, emerging in the past few decades out of frequently adversarial interactions between and among members of the Native Hawaiian community, developers, and archaeologists hired to mitigate potential development-related damage to Hawai'i's cultural and historic resources.

Native Hawaiians have often expressed that development projects and their proponents do not adequately value or protect Native Hawaiians' irreplaceable cultural heritage and *iwi kūpuna* (ancestral remains) (see, for example, Bolante 2007). Archaeologists have been perceived by Native Hawaiian community members as colluding with their developer employers in not providing adequate cultural resource protections (Cachola-Abad and Ayau 1999; Kawelu 2013,

2014). To address these concerns, development projects in Hawai'i increasingly hire Native Hawaiian cultural monitors to provide cultural oversight, to imbue project work with a Native Hawaiian perspective, and to reassure community members that cultural resource mitigation measures are appropriately carried out and Native Hawaiian cultural remains are properly respected and treated.

As a large and complex development project for O'ahu, the HRTP unsurprisingly creates controversy among Native Hawaiian stakeholders, developers, and archaeologists. Construction activities for the HRTP will create what amounts to a 20-mile archaeological transect through O'ahu's archaeologically and culturally-rich South Shore. As such, the HRTP offers a unique opportunity to collect archaeological information and build our understanding of O'ahu's past. It also has the potential to disturb sensitive Native Hawaiian cultural remains and resources, including *iwi kūpuna*, whose treatment requires careful consultation among project proponents, agencies, and Native Hawaiian stakeholders. As stated in Act 306, 1996 Hawai'i Session Laws, "The legislature finds that Native Hawaiian burial sites are especially vulnerable and often not afforded the protection of law which assures dignity and freedom from unnecessary disturbance."

In a 10 October 2012 response to concerns articulated by Native Hawaiians with cultural and lineal connections to lands containing the HRTP corridor, HART made a voluntary commitment to the O'ahu Island Burial Council (OIBC) to immediately implement an HRTP-wide cultural monitoring program in addition to the project's legally mandated archaeological monitoring program. Although cultural monitoring is not a federal or state requirement, HART recognizes the sensitivities surrounding *iwi kūpuna* and the need to balance the educational and information benefits of archaeological research with the importance of ensuring protection, preservation, respect, and culturally appropriate treatment of historic and culturally significant Native Hawaiian resources, artifacts, and especially, *iwi kūpuna*. HART's goal of a well-planned and well-articulated integration of archaeological and cultural monitoring for the HRTP is designed to promote such a balance.

1.3 Integrating Cultural and Archaeological Monitoring for the HRTP

HART's commitment to a substantive, well-documented, and project-wide cultural monitoring program places the HRTP within a select group of recent development projects with prominent cultural monitoring programs. Examples of other such programs include the Army Transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team project, whose PA mandated the participation of cultural monitors (Department of the Army 2004); and the ongoing Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope project at Haleakala Observatory, for which cultural monitoring during construction activities was required by the project's organizers and funders.

With the HRTP cultural monitoring program, HART welcomes the opportunity to substantively contribute to growing discussions in Hawai'i about the specific roles, goals, and contributions of cultural monitors in development projects. Such discussions recently reached Hawai'i's legislative realm in the form of a 2013 State of Hawai'i Senate Concurrent Resolution bill (SCR88) seeking the inclusion of codified articulations of cultural monitoring practices in state historic preservation law. The bill ultimately failed (see State of Hawaii SCR88 2013). In this broader ongoing dialogue over cultural monitoring, HART welcomes input from myriad potential participants: developers,

contractors, archaeologists, cultural monitors, cultural practitioners, state agencies, and Native Hawaiian stakeholders, organizations, and community members.

1.3.1 Building Upon a Prior History of *Kōkua* and *Laulima*

For the HRTP construction phase cultural monitoring program, HART hopes to build upon previous successful collaborations among various HRTP participants during the pre-construction phase, including cultural monitors, project archaeologists, HART's contractors, state agencies, and Native Hawaiian organizations, stakeholders, and community members.

Beginning early in the course of the HRTP, pursuant to the project's January 2011 PA, archaeologists, HART, and HART's representatives consulted with a wide range of state agencies, Native Hawaiian organizations, and cultural and lineal descendants for their input on the scope and design of work for each archaeological inventory survey (AIS) to be performed for the four segments of the HRTP prior to onset of construction. (For detailed discussions of these consultations for each section, see Hammatt and Shideler 2009; Hammatt 2010b; Hammatt and Shideler 2011; and Hammatt et al. 2011, respectively.) The next year, within days of HART's 10 October 2012 commitment to the OIBC that HRTP-wide cultural monitoring would be implemented, cultural monitors were integrated into the archaeological inventory surveys then underway for the Airport Section (Section 3) and City Center Section (Section 4) (see Hammatt et al. 2011 and Hammatt et al. 2013 for the respective City Center Section AIS and Airport Section AIS reports.)

These earlier HRTP consultations and collaborations have been characterized by a sense of mutual understanding and open information exchange, of *kōkua* (mutual assistance; help) and *laulima* (many hands working cooperatively). The integration of cultural and archaeological monitoring for the Airport Section and City Center archaeological inventory surveys demonstrated that cultural and archaeological monitoring need not be mutually antagonistic; they can be complementary. During the City Center AIS cultural monitors reported a total of 1,870 hours on site, working closely with project archaeologists during each trench excavation and filling out daily monitoring reports cataloged by HART as part of the project's growing knowledge base. Cultural monitors for the City Center AIS were present for four of the seven *iwi kūpuna* finds encountered, providing valuable input on the proper treatment and protection of these precious ancestral remains. (The other three *iwi kūpuna* during the City Center AIS discoveries pre-dated the implementation of the HRTP cultural monitoring program.) For the Airport Section AIS, cultural monitors were similarly present on-site to observe and report upon archaeological surveying work, although no *iwi kūpuna* were discovered in the Airport Section.

1.3.2 Going Forward: Cultural Monitoring for the HRTP Construction Phase

Continuing in the spirit of *kōkua* and *laulima*, this cultural monitoring plan was prepared with the assistance of cultural monitors with past experience working on the HRTP, with the input of the recognized cultural descendants for the *iwi kūpuna* discoveries in City Center, and with input from HART.

Given the sensitive nature of cultural and archaeological monitoring work, HART recognizes that conflicts may arise among the cultural monitor(s), archaeological monitors, and other individuals or groups working in or associated with HRTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4. The HRTP cultural monitoring program is itself situated within wider—and potentially sensitive—

cultural consultations and collaborations involving other cultural and/or potential lineal descendants, Native Hawaiian stakeholders, state agencies, and various other interested parties. Conflict resolution procedures will be in place to guide a constructive return to productive collaborations among all project participants (see Section 6 in this plan).

Going forward, the integration of cultural monitoring with archaeological monitoring for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the H RTP means opportunities for better monitoring outcomes due to increased cultural awareness; better communication and expedited consultations with recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants, members of the Native Hawaiian community, and SHPD; and better aligned desires and goals for participants in the H RTP monitoring program

As stated earlier, because this detailed cultural monitoring plan is among the first of its kind in Hawai'i, it will be periodically assessed and revised as needed to promote the most productive cultural monitoring program possible within the historic preservation regulatory guidelines and PA stipulations governing the H RTP.

Section 2 Contents of the Cultural Monitoring Plan

This plan presents the contextual background(s), scope, and details of cultural monitoring work for the H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4. The plan contains six main sections:

Sections 1–2 introduces the history, purpose, and contents of the H RTP construction phase cultural monitoring program.

Section 3 situates the work of the cultural monitor(s) within the federal and state historic preservation regulatory frameworks and PA stipulations guiding the H RTP. Section 3 also contextualizes the contributions of the cultural monitor(s) within wider ongoing cultural consultations and interactions stipulated in the PA between HART, other Native Hawaiian stakeholders and organizations, community members, a variety of state agencies, and other participants in the H RTP.

Section 4 introduces Native Hawaiian cultural perspectives relevant to the H RTP cultural monitoring plan and program. Included is a short essay presenting a Native Hawaiian stance on the overall importance of cultural monitoring work and some of its underlying principles surrounding *‘āina* (land), *mana* (divine spiritual power), and *iwi kūpuna* (ancestral remains). Section 4 also introduces research studies associated with the H RTP that contain a wealth of material on Native Hawaiian traditions, histories, and land use.

Section 5 summarizes the key on-site and on-call monitoring provisions outlined in the archaeological monitoring plans for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4. These on-site and on-call archaeological monitoring provisions are an important resource for construction phase cultural monitor(s) and will structure their own monitoring work in fundamental ways.

Section 6 presents a detailed cultural monitoring scope of work for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 including cultural monitoring duties and responsibilities as well as qualifications and training required for all construction section cultural monitors.

Section 3 H RTP Regulatory Contexts: Historic Preservation Regulations and Stipulations of the Programmatic Agreement

3.1 Cultural Monitoring and H RTP Regulatory Contexts

This section introduces the state and federal historic preservation regulations and PA stipulations governing the H RTP. Cultural monitoring is not required for compliance with federal or state actions for development projects in Hawai'i, nor is cultural monitoring work itself regulated under federal or Hawai'i state historic preservation legislation. However, as for all H RTP participants, the overall scope of work performed by cultural monitors is framed by the federal and state regulations and binding PA stipulations structuring the project. For cultural monitors during the construction phase, the implications of this regulatory structure are most prominent in the workflow following the discovery of *iwi kūpuna* or other significant cultural resources. Because these regulations and stipulations guiding the H RTP are strongly relevant to the scope and potential contributions of the cultural monitoring program during the project's construction phase, their content and implications are discussed below.

3.2 The 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA)

As a development project, the H RTP must comply with a specific set of federal and state historic preservation regulations triggered by the kinds of funding and lands involved in the project. In January 2011, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the H RTP was executed summarizing the various regulations and stipulations governing the project (City and County of Honolulu Department of Transportation Services 2011). The PA is considered a binding document providing an official blueprint for action for the H RTP. The PA details the project's organizational structure, the roles and relationships of its major official participants, and the specific cultural resource mitigation steps to be followed during the H RTP's progression towards completion. (The full text of the PA is available online at the HART website at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/planning/section-106.aspx>.)

3.2.1 Origins of the H RTP Programmatic Agreement (PA)

The H RTP is a federally funded project (by the Federal Transit Administration, or FTA) and involves the use of federal U.S. Navy lands in a portion of Construction Section 3 (Airport Section). The H RTP is therefore a federal undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16, requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. The H RTP also involves the use of Hawai'i State funding and lands, and therefore also requires compliance with the Hawai'i State historic preservation and environmental review process (Hawai'i Revised Statutes [HRS] § 6E-8/Hawai'i Administrative Rules [HAR] § 13-13-275 and HRS §343, respectively).

Through the Section 106 historic preservation review process, the project's lead federal agency, FTA, determined that the H RTP would have an adverse effect on historic properties located in the H RTP corridor that are currently listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic

Places (NRHP). The Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the FTA's determination. To mitigate the H RTP's potential adverse effect, a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) was executed on 18 January 2011 with the FTA, the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the U.S. Navy, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as signatories, and the City and County of Honolulu as an invited signatory.

3.2.1.1 Programmatic Agreement Stipulations: "Protecting Archaeological Sites and Burials"

Section III of the PA, "Identification and Protection of Archaeological Sites and Burials," aims to provide proper, regulations-backed protections for precious cultural resources discovered during all stages of the H RTP. Discoveries of archaeological sites and resources, including human burials, are to be dealt with in accordance with various federal and/or state regulations that take force at different points in the project, prompting specific cultural resource mitigation procedures. (If archaeological discoveries are made on federal lands—regardless of project's stage—yet another set of historic preservation regulations, NAGPRA, will hold.) These regulatory complexities structure the work and contributions of the archaeological and cultural monitor(s) as the H RTP progresses through its different stages towards completion.

3.2.2 Cultural Resource Mitigation Efforts Stipulated by the H RTP Programmatic Agreement

Pursuant to Hawai'i state historic preservation regulations, the PA requires specific cultural mitigation efforts be performed for the areas of southern O'ahu affected by the H RTP. A minimum of three kinds of archaeological reports documenting resource mitigation efforts associated with successive stages of the H RTP leading up to the construction phase in these areas must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for each section of the H RTP: an archaeological inventory survey plan (AISP), an archaeological inventory survey (AIS), and an archaeological monitoring plan (AMP). Exceptions to this requirement may be allowed by the SHPD in certain cases; for example, it was deemed unnecessary for Construction Section 1 to have a separate AMP.

These three kinds of reports—AISP, AIS, and AMP—are briefly described below. Depending upon the cultural and archaeological resources findings for each stage of the H RTP, additional reports may be required by the SHPD, including supplemental and addendum AIS reports, data recovery plans, and burial treatment plans. The HART website contains all SHPD-required reports that have been produced for the H RTP.

3.2.2.1 Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan (AISP)

The PA Section III stipulates that an archaeological inventory survey plan (AISP) be prepared for each of the four H RTP sections by the archaeological firm and approved by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) before construction work can begin. According to HAR § 13-275-5(c), an AISP defines the scope of work and details the proposed methods and sampling strategy for a subsequent archaeological inventory survey (AIS).

PA Section III further requires that the archaeology firm, HART, and HART's representatives consult with a range of state agencies, Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), and cultural descendants while preparing each section's AISP in order to receive input on the scope of the proposed work and design of each section's archaeological inventory survey.

3.2.2.2 Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS)

Upon SHPD acceptance of an archaeological inventory survey plan (AISP) an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) is performed and its findings documented in a report requiring acceptance by the SHPD. AIS reports (or AISRs) are typically voluminous, containing not only archaeological survey findings but also comprehensive cultural, historical, and previous archaeological research background sections.

3.2.2.3 Archaeological Monitoring Plan (AMP)

Each section's archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) outlines the archaeological monitoring and investigatory work to be conducted by archaeological monitors during the construction phase of the H RTP. The AMP also serves as a foundational framework for cultural monitoring work during the H RTP construction phase in the sense that, per HART, the cultural monitor(s) will work closely with archaeological monitors as the latter perform the tasks required in the AMP.

3.2.3 Archaeological Sites and *Iwi Kūpuna*: “Previously Identified” versus “Inadvertent Discovery”

Hawai'i state law draws a major distinction between archaeological sites and burials identified during an archaeological inventory survey (AIS) or during data recovery of a possible archaeological burial site—in which case the site or burial are classified as “previously identified”—and archaeological sites and burials encountered during the course of construction work, in which case the site or remains are classified as an “inadvertent discovery.”

Depending upon whether archaeological sites and burials are “previously identified” or an “inadvertent discovery,” different cultural resource mitigation procedures must be followed according to Hawai'i state historic preservation law.

H RTP participants working in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, including the cultural monitor(s), will work within an “inadvertent discovery” framework of cultural resource mitigation procedures should significant cultural resources, including *iwi kūpuna*, be encountered. These procedures are detailed in Section 6 of this plan, in an adapted excerpt from a “consultation protocol” report prepared by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i for the City Center Section (Section 4) but generally applicable (in its adapted form) to Construction Sections 2 and 3 as well.

A brief summary of the distinction between “previously identified” and “inadvertent discovery” cultural resource finds immediately follows.

3.2.3.1 “Previously Identified” Finds

During AIS field investigations, all archaeological cultural resources, including burials, are officially designated as “previously identified” finds and sites. The treatment of any *iwi kūpuna* (Native Hawaiian burials) officially designated “previously identified” come under the jurisdiction of the O'ahu Island Burial Council (OIBC), pursuant to HAR §13-300, *Rules of Practice and Procedure Relating to Burial Sites and Human Remains*. If *iwi kūpuna* and associated objects are discovered on federal lands, then project participants must comply with the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (43 CFR Part 10).

3.2.3.2 “Inadvertent Discovery” Finds

After final completion of the AIS (including completion of all related supplemental or addendum archaeological inventory surveys) any previously unknown archaeological cultural resources encountered during subsequent construction activities will be treated as “inadvertent discoveries” under 36 CFR 800.13 and HAR §13-280 (“Procedures for Inadvertent Discoveries during a Project Covered by the Historic Preservation Review Process”). Post-AIS inadvertent burial discoveries will follow the procedures outlined in Hawai‘i state burial law (HAR §13-300-40). In the case of inadvertent discovery of *iwi kūpuna* and associated funerary objects on federal lands project participants are required to comply with the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (43 CFR Part 10).

Any significant cultural resources, including *iwi kūpuna*, encountered during the construction phase in Sections 2, 3, and 4 will be “inadvertent discovery” finds. A consultation protocol was prepared for the HRTTP City Center Section (Section 4) and portions of it will also be considered applicable to Construction Sections 2 and 3. The cultural monitor(s), archaeological monitors, and construction site contractors should find this an important and helpful resource should there be “inadvertent discoveries” of *iwi kūpuna* and other significant cultural resources. The consultation protocol is not intended to, and cannot legally, modify Hawai‘i state burial law. Its purpose is rather to augment the cultural consultation process and promote informed decision making, outlining the workflow of actions prior to and upon identification of *iwi kūpuna*, including the important processes of post-discovery consultation communication and reporting. Relevant excerpts of this consultation protocol are included in Section 6 of this plan.

3.3 PA-Stipulated Mitigation Efforts for HRTTP Sections 2, 3, and 4

Specific cultural resource mitigation implications of the PA’s stipulations for HRTTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 are detailed in various reports for each section—including AISP, AIS, and AMP reports—prepared by the archaeological firm and submitted to the SHPD for acceptance. Below is a chronological listing of these reports for Sections 2, 3, and 4 along with web links to the full reports provided on the HART website.

To summarize, these reports document the cultural resource mitigation requirements and related work performed by the archaeological firm and other HRTTP participants in the lead up to the construction phase. Over the course of the work described in these reports, the parameters of each construction section’s “project area” for archaeological and cultural monitoring have become defined; specific regions within each construction section for archaeological and cultural monitoring interest and concern have been identified (including previously documented sites as well as expectation(s) of possible kinds of inadvertent discoveries [sites and materials]); and a clear archaeological monitoring scope of work for the construction phase has taken shape, set forth in each section’s archaeological monitoring plan (AMP). Per HART’s vision of an integrated archaeological and cultural monitoring program, cultural monitoring work in construction sections 2, 3, and 4 will be carried out in close conjunction with the SHPD-approved archaeological monitoring scope of work outlined in the recent AMP. Section Five of this plan contains excerpted text and figures from the archaeological monitoring reports (AMPs) for construction sections 2, 3, and 4 of particular interest to the construction phase cultural monitor(s).

3.3.1 Clarification: “Project Area” vs. “Study Area” vs. Archaeological “APE”

To avoid confusion when referring to previous and current H RTP-related reports and other documents, it is important to understand the difference between variously used terminologies in these reports, including “project area,” “study area,” and “Area of Potential Effect” (APE). All three terms are closely related and/or may be used interchangeably to refer to specific geographic areas marked for cultural resource mitigation. In some cases, the size and specific boundaries of these areas may differ depending upon the particular stage of the H RTP. The reader should be aware that discussions, figures, and tables included in this plan and its appendices, as well as in the AISP, AIS, and AMP (and other) reports for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 may refer to these differently defined areas.

For construction phase cultural monitors working in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, the relevant geographical area marked for their mitigation efforts is the archaeological Area of Potential Effect (archaeological APE). In brief, the “Area of Potential Effect” (APE) for archaeological cultural resources in each H RTP section is defined in the 2011 PA (Stipulation II.A.1) as all areas of direct project-related ground disturbance. For each construction section, the archaeological APE, i.e., the specific geographic area in which archaeological and cultural monitors will work, is clearly defined within that section’s AMP.

3.3.2 Section 2 (Kamehameha Highway Section): Investigations and Reports

1. *Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for Construction Phase II of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Waiawa, Mānana, Waimano, Waiiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, ‘Aiea, and Hālawā Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, Island of O‘ahu (TMK: [1] 9-7, 9-8, and 9-9 - Various Plats and Parcels)* (Hammatt 2010b); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/109039/20120501-KHG-Final-AIS-Report.pdf>.

2. *Archaeological Inventory Survey for Construction Phase 2 of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Waiawa, Mānana, Waimano, Waiiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, ‘Aiea, and Hālawā Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, Island of O‘ahu, TMK [1] 9-7, 9-8, and 9-9 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Sroat et al. 2012); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/109039/20120501-KHG-Final-AIS-Report.pdf>.

3. *Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey for Section 2 of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Proposed Pearlridge Station, Waimalu Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, Island of O‘ahu TMK: (1) 9-8-009:017 and (1) 9-8-010:002* (Sroat et al. 2013); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/199729/20132608-KHG-Supplemental-AISR.pdf>.

4. *Archaeological Monitoring Plan for Construction Phase 2 of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Waiawa, Mānana, Waimano, Waiiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, ‘Aiea, and Hālawā Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, Island of O‘ahu TMK: [1] 9-7, 9-8, and 9-9 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Sroat and McDermott 2012); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/109042/20120501-KHG-Final-AMP.pdf>.

3.3.3 Section 3 (Airport Section): Investigations and Reports

1. *Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the Airport (Phase 3) Construction of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project Hālawā and Moanalua Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa and Honolulu Districts, O‘ahu Island, TMK Sections [1] 1-1 and 9-9* (Hammatt and Shideler 2011); available

online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/planning/iii-identification-and-protection-of-archaeological-sites-and-burials.aspx> (document divided into multiple PDFs).

2. *Addendum to an Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the Airport (Phase 3) Construction of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project Hālawā and Moanalua Ahupua'a, 'Ewa and Honolulu Districts, O'ahu Island TMK Sections [1] 1-1 and 9-9* (Hammatt and Shideler 2013a); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/217715/20130301-Airport-AISP-Final-Addendum.pdf>.

3. *Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Airport Section (Construction Section 3) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Hālawā and Moanalua Ahupua'a, 'Ewa and Honolulu Districts, O'ahu Island TMK Sections [1] 1-1 and 9-9* (Hammatt et al. 2013); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/planning/iii-identification-and-protection-of-archaeological-sites-and-burials.aspx> (document divided into multiple PDFs).

4. *Archaeological Monitoring Plan for the Airport Section (Section 3) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Hālawā and Moanalua Ahupua'a, 'Ewa and Honolulu Districts, O'ahu Island, TMK Sections [1] 1-1 and 9-9 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Hammatt 2013b); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/230499/20140201-Final-Airport-Arch-Monitoring-Plan.pdf>.

3.3.4 Section 4 (City Center Section): Investigations and Reports

1. *Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the City Center (Construction Phase 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, and Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: [1] 1-2, 1-5, 1-7, 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Hammatt et al. 2011); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/planning/iii-identification-and-protection-of-archaeological-sites-and-burials.aspx> (document divided into multiple PDFs).

2. *Addendum to the Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan For the City Center (Construction Phase 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, and Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu District, Island of O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels), Addressing Changes from the Vicinity of Ward Avenue and Halekauwila Street to the Vicinity of Queen and Kamake'e Streets* (Hammatt et al. 2011; Addendum Rev. March 2013); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/259205/201406-CC-SuppAISP.pdf>.

3. *Archaeological Inventory Survey Report for City Center (Section 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, TMK [1] 1-2, 1-5, 1-7, 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Hammatt 2013); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/planning/iii-identification-and-protection-of-archaeological-sites-and-burials.aspx> (document divided into multiple PDFs).

4. *Supplemental Archaeological Inventory Survey Plan for the City Center (Construction Section 4) of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMK: [1] 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels), Addressing Changes from the Vicinity of Ward Avenue and Halekauwila Street to the Vicinity of Queen and Kamake'e Streets* (Humphrey and McDermott 2014); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/259205/201406-CC-SuppAISP.pdf>.

5. *Interim Protection Plan for the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project* (Hammatt and Shideler 2013); available online at <http://www.honolulustransit.org/media/201788/20130830-interim-protection-plan.pdf>.

6. *Archaeological Data Recovery Plan for Eight Historic Properties (SIHP #s 50-80-14-2918, -2963, -5820, -5966, -7190, -7427, -7428, and -7429) in the City Center (Section 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Honolulu Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, Island of O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 1-5, 2-1, and 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Yucha et al. 2014); available online at <http://www.honolulustransit.org/media/223767/20140100-Final-CC-DRP-8-historic-properties.pdf.pdf>.

7. *Archaeological Monitoring Plan for City Center (Section 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project, Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī Ahupua'a, Honolulu (Kona) District, O'ahu, TMKs: [1] 1-2, 1-5, 1-7, 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels)* (Hammatt 2013b); available online at <http://www.honolulustransit.org/media/259227/201406-CC-AMP.pdf>.

Also prepared per HART's request during Section 4 work, but not submitted to SHPD for official acceptance:

Consultation Protocol for Iwi Kūpuna Discovery During the Archaeological Inventory Survey for the City Center (Construction Phase 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project Kalihi, Kapālama, and Honolulu Ahupua'a Honolulu District, Island of O'ahu TMK: [1] 1-2, 1-5, 1-7, 2-1, 2-3 (Various Plats and Parcels) (Hammatt 2011); available online at <http://www.honolulustransit.org/media/256396/20111026-cc-final-burial-protocol.pdf>

3.4 Cultural Monitors and Other Cultural Consultants for the H RTP

The cultural monitor(s) for the H RTP Airport Section will conduct their work within wider ongoing cultural consultations and collaborations among HART's representatives, the archaeology firm, other Native Hawaiian stakeholders and organizations, and a range of state agencies. These ongoing cultural consultations with a wide range of parties, organizations, and individuals are in part stipulated by the 2011 PA and in part stem from commitments made by HART and/or the archaeology firm to regularly communicate the latest results of archaeological fieldwork and research to interested parties and the broader community.

The cultural monitor(s) for the construction phase will contribute to these wider H RTP consultation processes in various important ways. In the event of "inadvertent discovery" finds, the cultural monitor(s) will act as a point of contact or liaison with specifically identified Native Hawaiian community members. In section(s) where there are other recognized cultural or lineal descendants, the cultural monitor(s) will notify these recognized descendants of such finds. (For areas where there are no recognized cultural or lineal descendants, HART will notify other interested parties, including Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), on its cultural contacts list of significant "inadvertent discovery" finds via email and website announcements.) More generally, in their work at Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, the cultural monitor(s) will act as a first line of defense on behalf of the broader Native Hawaiian community, including closely observing and documenting construction phase activities, offering input as needed to other H RTP participants regarding the proper treatment of inadvertent discovery of burials and other cultural resources, and more generally communicating their observations to other Native Hawaiian stakeholders and groups.

Section 4 Cultural Contexts and Background

This section briefly introduces Native Hawaiian cultural perspectives relevant to the H RTP cultural monitoring plan and program. First is a short essay presenting a Native Hawaiian stance on the overall importance of cultural monitoring work and some of its underlying principles. The second half of this section references several specific studies associated with the H RTP that contain a wealth of material on Native Hawaiian traditions, histories, and land use. The information in these studies is too richly detailed to summarize in this plan. Instead, bibliographic references are provided and where possible online links to studies are included.

4.1 Cultural Monitoring: A Native Hawaiian Perspective

[The following text is drawn from a “Plan of Action for the Treatment of Human Remains and Native Hawaiian Cultural Items During Ground Disturbing Work for the Kālia Wastewater System Improvements Project, Waikīkī, O‘ahu Island, Hawai‘i” developed for the US Army Garrison, Hawai‘i pursuant to the regulatory requirements of Section 3(c) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). This 11 February 2014 document was largely written by Kawika McKeague of Group 70 International. The authors would like to thank Mr. McKeague for allowing them to incorporate his text.]

To appreciate the urgency of cultural monitoring work to many Native Hawaiians, it is important to understand deeply held beliefs regarding the physical and spiritual connection between *iwi kūpuna* (ancestral remains) and the *‘āina* (land) and the cyclic ebb and flow of *mana* (divine spiritual power) that this connection stimulates. During development-related or other land-disturbing activities, these physical and spiritual connections are potentially threatened. Cultural monitors seek to forestall and/or mitigate such threats during development projects, especially threats to the *iwi kūpuna*.

When a *Kānaka Maoli* (Native Hawaiian) dies, their physical remains are the repository of a collective spiritual energy source (*mana*) that was born from the land and returns to the land at the time of death. Although *mana* is retained by an individual throughout their lifetime and is passed on through subsequent generations born, the origins of *mana* emanate from an ancestral source that is the shared beginnings for all *Kānaka Maoli* (Native Hawaiians). From this flows the belief that *Kānaka Maoli* living in the contemporary world are the embodiment of their ancestors, and therefore they possess a collective ancestral memory and consciousness.

In other words, living *Kānaka Maoli* are the symbolic extensions or branches (which is a secondary meaning of *mana*) to their respective ancestral origins. *Iwi kūpuna* are the repository in which the ancestral authority of *Kānaka Maoli* and their dutiful responsibilities to *mālama iwi kūpuna* (protect/look after ancestral remains) emanate. Carrying out these responsibilities and teaching them to the next generation ensure that the ancestral authority transcends over generations to come.

The cyclic ebb and flow process of how *mana* is shared is poetically expressed in the Hawaiian words *‘Ōiwi* (“of the bone;” used to define ancestral Native Hawaiians) and *kulāiwi* (“bone plain” or “bone source;” refers to “native land” or “homeland”). These terms reinforce the understanding that the ancestral homeland of Hawaiians is defined as the physical and cultural space in which the bones of their ancestors lie. Thus, the disinterment and eviction of *iwi kūpuna* from their sacred

space of *ho'okanu*, the burial “planting” space in which the spiritual connection to the land is cultivated, is detrimental to the balance of life and the sustenance of *mana*. Justified (non-malicious) acts of bone disturbance only took place under the patronage of the family or *kahuna* tasked with their protection, and then only rarely, to protect from other wanton acts of desecration.

The disturbance of land and its precious contents in Hawai'i for development projects is a profoundly sensitive issue. The potential for disturbance of *iwi kūpuna* during project construction warrants the ongoing observation and immediate assistance of trained cultural monitors. This cultural monitoring plan seeks to codify cultural monitoring involvement and responsibilities—outlined in Section 6.

4.2 *Mo'olelo, Wahi Pana, and Inoa 'Āina* in the HRTP Corridor: Cultural Background Sources for Sections 2, 3, and 4

Construction of the proposed rail transit system in Sections 2, 3, and 4 will proceed within a region of O'ahu's southern shore encompassed by 13 *ahupua'a* (traditional Hawaiian land divisions). Each of these 13 *ahupua'a* possesses rich cultural, historical, and traditional backgrounds detailed in their *mo'olelo* (Hawaiian traditions and histories) and given—sometimes literal—shape in *ahupua'a* lands through their documented *wahi pana* (storied and sacred places) and *inoa 'āina* (place names and related traditions).

Table 1 lists, in order from west to east, the 13 *ahupua'a* encompassing HRTP construction sections 2, 3, and 4. The boundaries of each *ahupua'a* crossed by the proposed transit corridor in these three construction sections are pictured in Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4.

Table 1. *Ahupua'a* Within HRTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4

Construction Section	<i>Ahupua'a</i> and District	Figure No.
WOFH Section 2	Waiawa, Mānana, Waimano, Waiiau, Waimalu, Kalauao, 'Aiea, and Hālawā ('Ewa District)	Figure 2
Airport Section 3	Hālawā ('Ewa District) and Moanalua (Honolulu/Kona District)	Figure 3
City Center Section 4	Kalihi, Kapālama, Honolulu, and Waikīkī (Honolulu/Kona District)	Figure 4

4.2.1 Four Cultural Research Studies for the HRTP Corridor

Four cultural research studies were recently conducted with or in support of the HRTP, collectively generating voluminous traditional, archival, historical, and ethnographic data for the entire rail transit project corridor. These four studies provide useful cultural background information for archaeological and cultural monitor(s) involved in the HRTP's construction phase, bringing into focus the cultural and historical landscapes within which construction and monitoring will take place. The four studies are briefly introduced below.

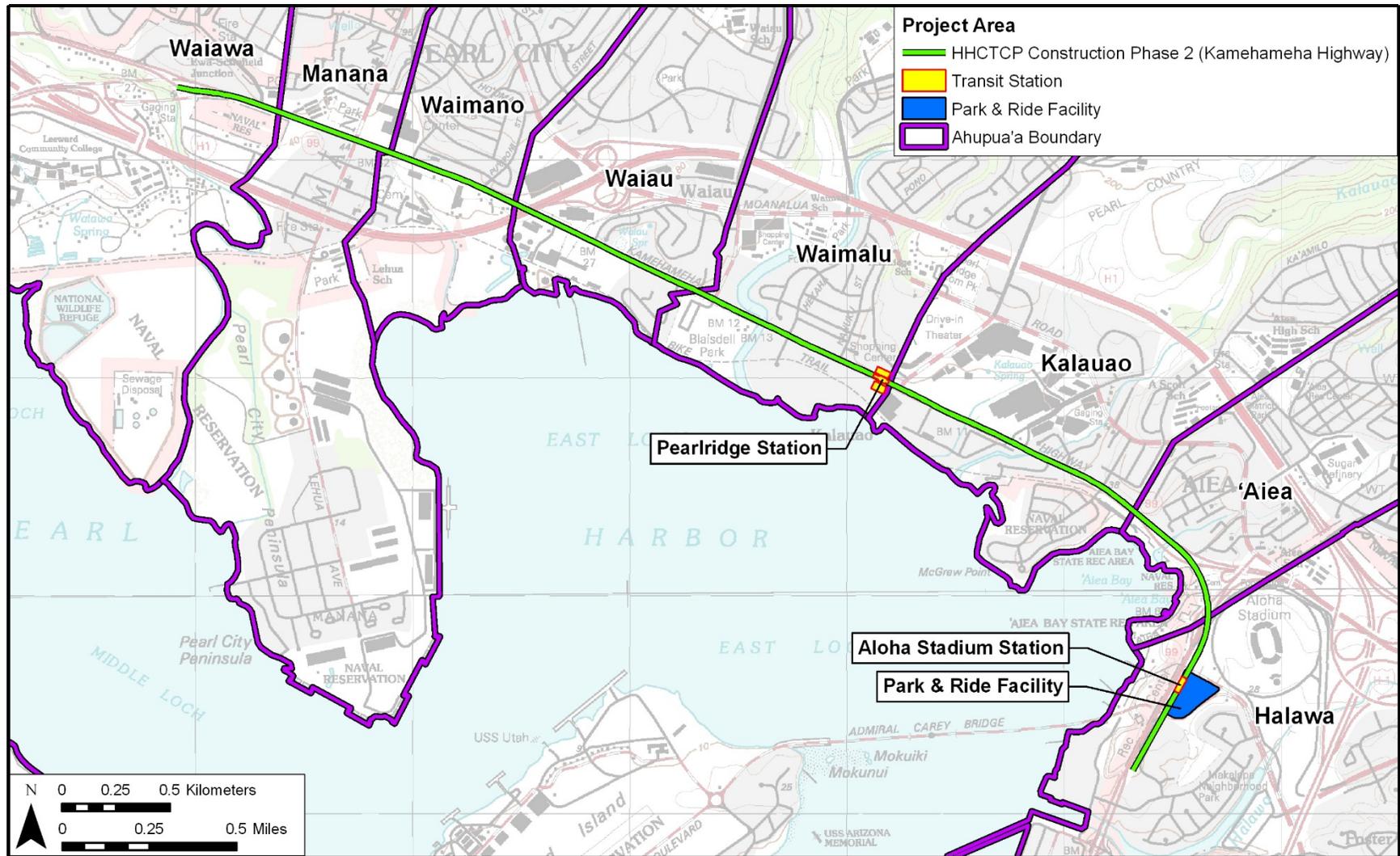


Figure 2. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Map, Waipahu (1998) and Pearl Harbor (1999) Quadrangles showing the boundaries of the *ahupua'a* traversed by HRTCP Construction Section 2 (WOFH)

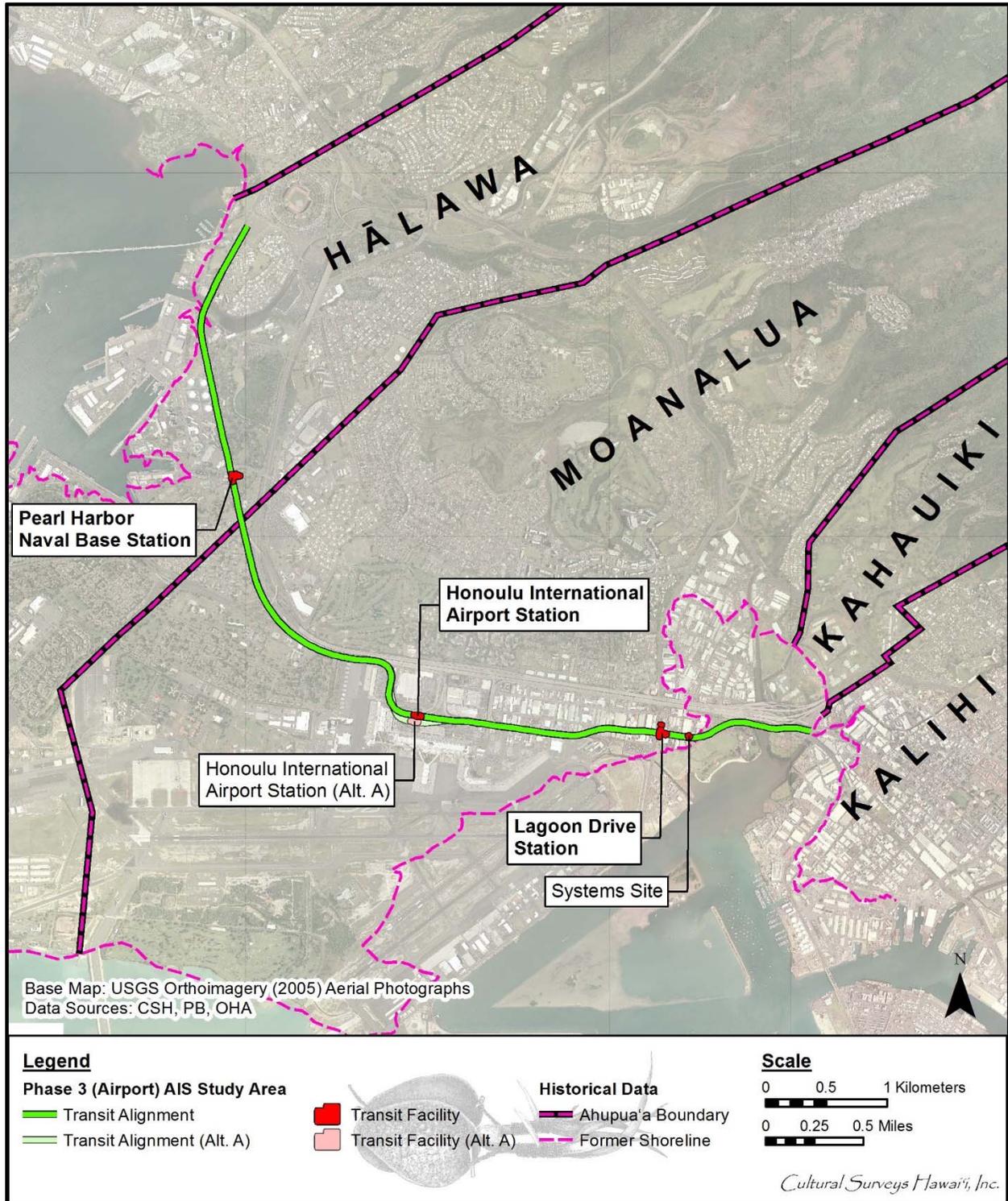


Figure 3. U.S. Geological Survey Orthoimagery Aerial Photograph (2005) showing the boundaries of the ahupua‘a traversed by HRTCP Construction Section 3 (Airport)

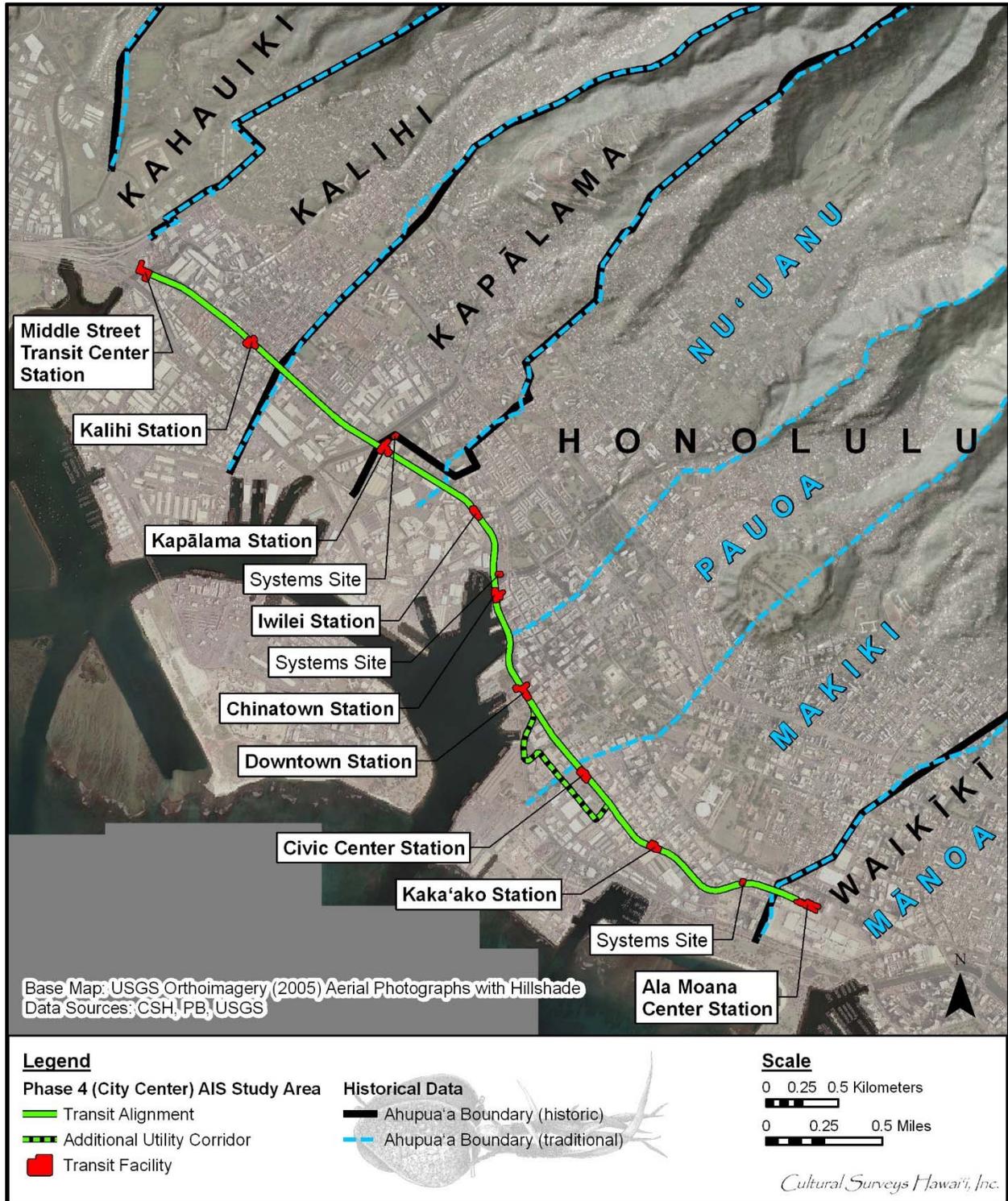


Figure 4. U.S. Geological Survey Orthoimagery Aerial Photograph (2005) with Hillshade showing the ahupua'a traversed by Construction Section 4 (City Center)

Those wishing to read short summaries and/or discussions of these studies, especially regarding archaeological findings for each H RTP construction section, might first consult the AISP and AIS reports prepared by Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4. The AISP and AIS reports for all H RTP construction sections can be accessed through the HART website; see section three of this plan for web links to each report.

For those wishing to view the original studies in full, web links are provided below. (One study, Allen et al. [2005], is not available online. The full text of this study can be accessed at the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) library located in Kapolei.

4.2.1.1 Maly and Maly (2012); Maly and Maly (2013)

A. *He Mo‘olelo ‘Āina—Traditions and Storied Places in the Districts of ‘Ewa and Moanalua (in the District of Kona), Island of O‘ahu: A Traditional Cultural Properties Study—Technical Report* (Maly and Maly 2012); available online at <http://honolulustransit.org/media/83383/20120421-He-Moolelo-Aina-Traditions-and-storiedplaces-in-ewa-and-moanalua-TCP-Study-Technical-Report.pdf>

B. *He Mo‘olelo ‘Āina – Traditions and Storied places in the District of Kona—Honolulu Region (Lands of Kalihi to Waikīkī), Island of O‘ahu: A Traditional Cultural Properties Study—Technical Report* (Maly and Maly 2013); available online at http://www.honolulustransit.org/media/205279/1_KPA_131_Rail_TCP_Section_4_July_9_2013_FINAL.pdf

Maly and Maly (2012; 2013) are massive, multivolume compendia of cultural data for the entire length of the H RTP corridor. For both studies, Maly and Maly conducted historic research, place name and oral traditional research, and ethnographic interviews. The researchers present a rich assemblage of Hawaiian traditions, historic accounts, land tenure and survey data, Boundary Commission surveys and proceedings obtained from Hawaiian- and English-language sources, and oral history interviews, including two interviews conducted with *kūpuna* and *kama‘āina* who passed away before the present project began.

The two Maly and Maly studies (2012 and 2013) are impossible to summarize succinctly; doing so would be a disservice to their rich detail and depth of scholarship. Singled out for brief mention here are the studies’ useful comparisons between the number and distribution of *wahi pana*, *inoa ‘āina*, and Land Commission Awards recorded for the 13 *ahupua‘a* encompassing the H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4.

Generally speaking, the number and location of *wahi pana* and *inoa ‘āina* are often linked to intensity of land use and overall cultural, political, or geographical importance of specific land areas. Similarly, applications for Land Commission Award parcels by inhabitants and cultivators beginning with the Māhele of 1848 relate to the usage and/or perceived usefulness of the land in question. This kind of land use information may shed valuable light on archaeological findings within H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4—and vice versa

Portions of Maly and Maly (2012) are included in the AMP for H RTP Section 3 (Airport Section) (Hammatt et al. 2013). The full Maly and Maly reports can be obtained via the HART website (see links above).

4.2.1.2 SRI Foundation and Kumu Pono Associates (2013a, 2013b)

A. *Study to Identify the Presence of Previously Unidentified Traditional Cultural Properties in Sections 1–3 for the Honolulu Rail Transit Project Management Summary* (SRI Foundation and Kumu Pono Associates LLC 2013a); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/213770/20130709-Section1-3-TCP-Final-Mgmt-Summary.pdf>

B. *Study to Identify the Presence of Previously Unidentified Traditional Cultural Properties in Section 4 for the Honolulu Rail Transit Project Management Summary* (SRI Foundation and Kumu Pono Associates LLC 2013b); available online at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/planning/ii-traditional-cultural-properties.aspx> (document made available in multiple sections)

The two 2013 SRI Foundation and Kumu Pono Associates LLC studies (2013a; 2013b) draw heavily from Maly and Maly (2012; 2013) to present preliminary findings on Traditional Cultural Places (TCPs) that might be located within and in close proximity to the H RTP corridor. The studies propose various *wahi pana* and *inoa 'āina* along the transit corridor for consideration as TCPs. “Traditional Cultural Places” are defined in the National Register Bulletin as follows:

A traditional cultural property . . . can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. [Parker and King 1990:1]

The final TCP assessment made by the FTA (Federal Transit Administration 2012) for H RTP Construction Sections 2 and 3—*Determination of Eligibility and Finding of Effect for Previously Unidentified Traditional Cultural Properties in Sections 1–3, Honolulu Rail Transit Project*—can be found online via the HART website at <http://www.honolulutransit.org/media/208732/2013-09-26-DOEFOE-Section-4.pdf>

4.2.1.3 Allen et al. (2005)

A Study of Native Hawaiian Traditional Cultural Places, Hickam Air Force Base, Hālawā and Moanalua Ahupua'a, 'Ewa and Kona Districts, O'ahu, Hawai'i (Allen et al. 2005)

This 2005 study of TCPs pertains chiefly to Construction Section 3 (Airport Section). Under contract with the Department of the Navy, the International Archaeological Research Institute Inc. (IARII) examined 25 places in seaward Hālawā and Moanalua Ahupua'a that appeared likely to qualify as TCPs. Fourteen of the 25 places were assessed as being potential TCPs based on National Register criteria.

The full text of this study can be accessed at the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) library located in Kapolei.

4.2.1.4 Ka'imipono Consulting Services (2008)

Cultural Resources Technical Report Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project (Ka'imipono Consulting Services 2008)

Under contract to the City and County of Honolulu, Ka'imipono Consulting Services (2008) drew on archival sources, conducted interviews, performed ethnographic field surveys, and made site visits to perform a cultural impact assessment of the transit corridor. Their study identified a

variety of cultural resources, practices, and beliefs making up what they termed “traditional Hawaiian cultural landscapes” that might be affected by the H RTP, including geographic areas and sites (archaeological and historical), *inoa ‘āina*, *wahi pana*, and *‘ōlelo no ‘eau* (traditional sayings).

The full study can be found online via the HART website at http://www.honolulutransit.org/baf/cultural_resources.pdf.

4.2.2 Additional H RTP-Related Sources of Cultural Background Information for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4

The archaeological inventory survey plans (AISP) and archaeological inventory surveys (AIS) prepared by Cultural Surveys Hawai'i for H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 present extensively researched summaries of each section's traditional, cultural, historical, and archaeological backgrounds. The cultural monitor(s) will be able to read these AISP and AIS reports online and/or download them as PDFs via the HART website. See Section 3 in this plan for web links.

Section 5 Archaeological Contexts and Background

This section of the cultural monitoring plan contains excerpts from the archaeological monitoring plans (AMPs) for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 that may be particularly relevant to the work of H RTP cultural monitors. Pursuant to HART's request, construction section cultural monitors will work closely with the project's archaeological monitors as the latter perform their monitoring duties outlined in the SHPD-approved AMPs. The AMPs for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 may therefore be considered important reference documents for the cultural monitor(s) during the H RTP construction phase.

The SHPD-approved archaeological monitoring plans (AMPs) for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 draw from a series of previous SHPD-approved archaeological reports. These previous SHPD-approved archaeological reports document work performed by the archaeological monitoring firm in the lead up to the H RTP construction phase, during which extensive archaeological investigations for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 were conducted in accordance with the project's Programmatic Agreement stipulations and with Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) requirements. (Section 3 of this cultural monitoring plan catalogs these previous H RTP-related archaeological investigations and associated SHPD-approved reports, and provides web links allowing review of each report via the HART website.)

Previous archaeological investigations for each H RTP construction section have included background research on other relevant archaeological studies, as well as surface and subsurface archaeological survey and testing within the H RTP sections and laboratory analyses of collected samples and artifacts. In connection with these archaeological investigations, the archaeological firm has also performed extensive archival research on the traditional, cultural, and historical backgrounds of the different H RTP construction section areas to shed light on potential and/or already identified cultural resources.

Drawing from the findings of these previous archaeological investigations, including the identification of historic properties and other significant cultural resources, and the potential of as-yet undiscovered cultural resources, the AMPs present specific on-site and on-call monitoring provisions tailored for each construction section.

Included below are descriptions of the areas chosen for on-site and on-call archaeological monitoring in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, as well as figures showing the locations of those areas identified for particular monitoring focus in each construction section.

5.1 Construction Section 2 (Kamehameha Highway)

The H RTP Section 2 (Kamehameha Highway) consists of an approximately 6.28 km-long (3.9 miles) transit corridor segment containing two proposed transit stations—(1) PearlrIDGE Station, and (2) Aloha Stadium Station—and support facilities including a vehicle maintenance and storage facility and park-and-ride lots. Project construction in Section 2 will involve construction of these transit stations and support facilities as well as relocation of existing utility lines within the project corridor. Figure 5 provides a geographical overview of Construction Section 2.

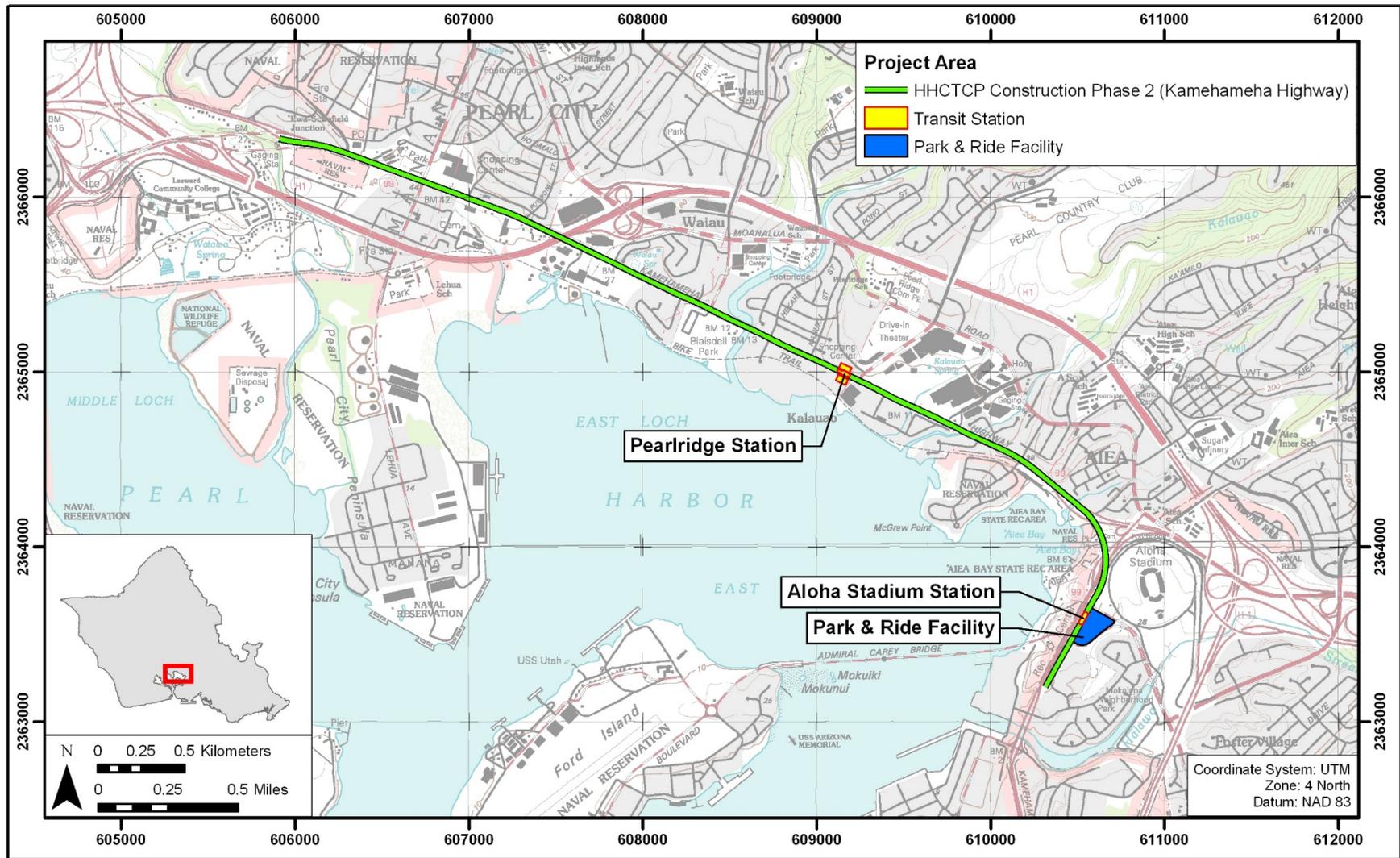


Figure 5. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Map, Waipahu (1998) and Pearl Harbor (1999) Quadrangles, showing H RTP Construction Section

According to the AIS conducted for H RTP Section 2 (Kamehameha Highway), there is one (1) known archaeological historic property (SIHP # 50-80-09-7150) in Section 2 and the potential for more as-yet unidentified archaeological cultural resources (Sroat et al. 2012). SIHP #50-80-09-7150 is described as a subsurface agricultural sediment (likely from cultivation of wetland *kalo* (taro)—buried *lo 'i* (irrigated pond-field) deposit). It was determined to be National and Hawai'i Register of Historic Places-eligible under significance criterion D (have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history).

The Construction Section 2 AMP recommends on-site archaeological monitoring for four potentially sensitive areas located in the vicinity of LCA clusters, documented cemeteries, and SIHP #50-80-09-7150. On-call archaeological monitoring with weekly spot checks is recommended for the remaining areas of Construction Section 2. Figure 6 shows the locations of Construction Section 2 on-site archaeological monitoring areas (Sroat and McDermott 2012).

5.1.1 On-Site Monitoring for Construction Section 2

The four areas in Construction Section 2 recommended for on-site monitoring are:

- 1) An area in the vicinity of Loch View B Cemetery and extending westwards in the vicinity of a previously documented "Cemetery";
- 2) A portion of the area between Kuleana Road and Ka'ahumanu Street surrounding the location of SIHP #50-80-09-7150;
- 3) The entire area between Kanuku Street and Kahale Street, including all construction related to the Pearlridge Station and encompassing both sides of Kalauao Stream; and
- 4) From the location of Dixie Grill to just past the Moanalua Freeway overpass encompassing numerous LCAs and the area of the previously removed *makai* section of the 'Aiea Cemetery.

For the on-site monitoring areas listed above, an archaeological monitor will be present during all ground disturbance activities that extend two feet (60 cm) below the current (pre- construction) land surface. This two foot (60 cm) depth threshold for archaeological monitoring is warranted based on the excavation results from the 31 test trenches in the Section 2 AIS.

The archaeological monitoring program recommended in the Section 2 AMP will also provide an opportunity to study and record, collect samples, and perform detailed sample analysis that may further refine the characteristics, function, age of use, and geographic extent of the one (1) previously identified archaeological historic property in Construction Section 2 (SIHP #50-80-09-7150).

5.1.1.1 SIHP #50-80-09-7150

SIHP #50-80-09-7150 was documented within the *makai* turning lane of westbound traffic in Kamehameha Highway, south of Nishi Service Station and approximately 183 meters east of Waiiau Pond (refer to Figure 6 and Table 2). The cultural resource was identified during the subsurface testing of Trench E7. The surrounding landscape is fully developed with paved parking lots and commercial buildings lining both sides of this portion of Kamehameha Highway. There are no surface indications of archaeological cultural resources in the vicinity. Based on background research, however, Trench E7 is located within LCA #9385, which is documented as *lo 'i*.

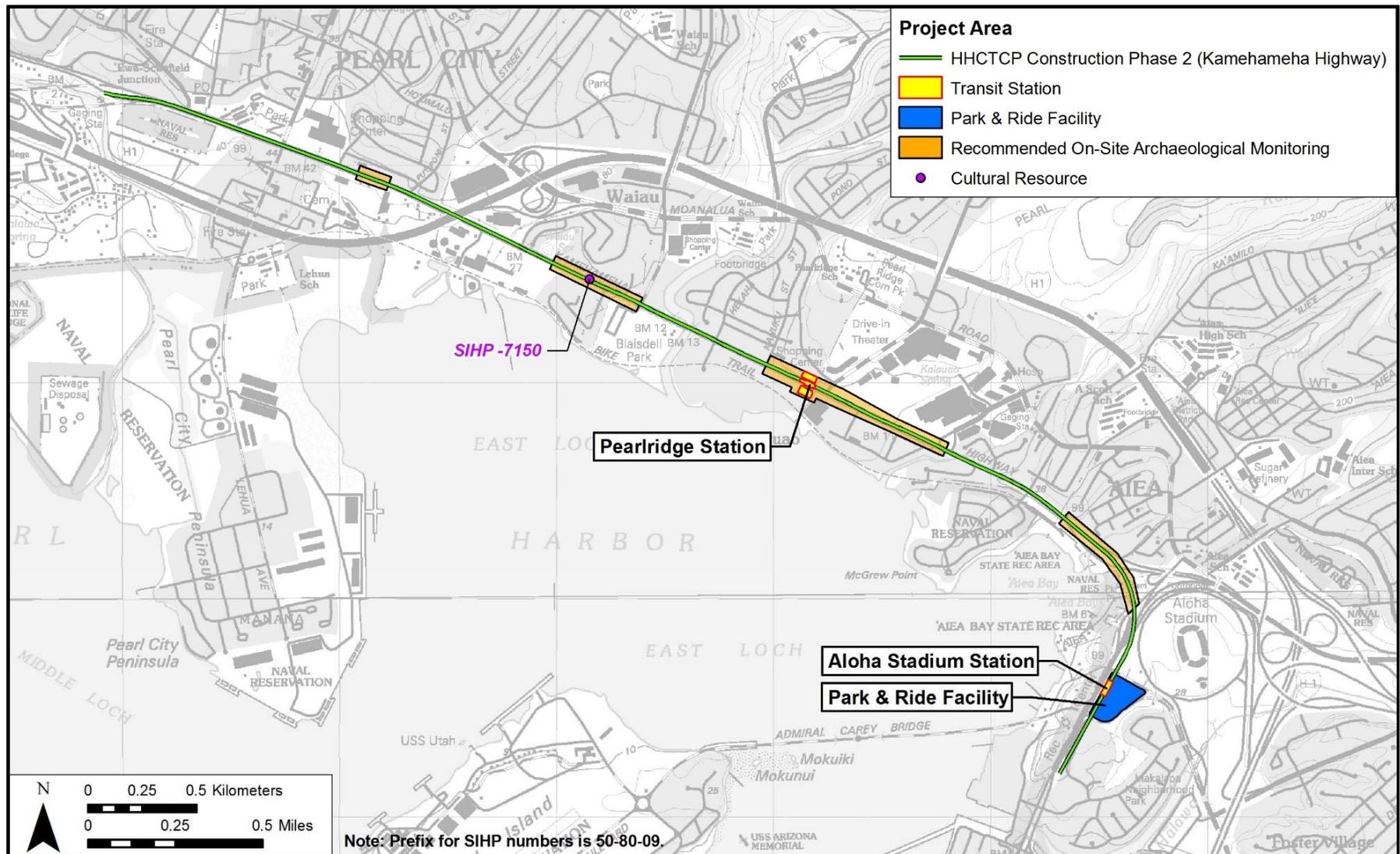


Figure 6. Areas within H RTP Construction Section 2 recommended for on-site archaeological monitoring

Archival research also shows that a 1945 Hawai‘i Department of Transportation map detailing the construction of Kamehameha Highway documented a cluster of in-use “taro patches” in the location of Trench E7 and Trench E6.

Table 2. Construction Section 2 (Kamehameha Highway) Previously Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources and Mitigation Recommendations

Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources	Description	Function	Test Excavations	Criteria	Monitoring Recommendation
SIHP-50-80-09-7150	Subsurface agricultural sediment	agricultural purposes	E-7	D	Monitoring

5.1.2 On-Call Monitoring for Construction Section 2

On-call archaeological monitoring with weekly spot checks is recommended for the remaining portions of the Construction Section 2 project area. An archaeological monitor may be called in by the contractor at any time to monitor an excavation between spot checks within the on-call areas. Based on discoveries or observations, areas of on-call monitoring may become on-site monitoring areas as appropriate.

5.2 Construction Section 3 (Airport Section)

The H RTP Section 3 (Airport Section) consists of an approximately 7.74 km-long (4.8 miles) transit corridor segment containing three proposed transit stations—(1) Pearl Harbor Naval Base Station, (2) Honolulu International Airport Station, and (3) Lagoon Drive Station—and a “System Site” facility 250 m east of the Lagoon Drive Station. Figure 7 provides a geographical overview of Construction Section 3 on a USGS topographic map.

During the H RTP Section 3 AIS, no human remains or burials were found. Two historic properties were found, both associated with WWII-era to mid-twentieth century: (1) a buried asphalt former road surface (SIHP # 50-80-13-7420); and (2) buried concrete slabs (SIHP # 50-80-13-7421). These two sites were determined to be National and Hawai‘i Register of Historic Places-eligible under significance criterion D (have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history) (Hammatt et al. 2013).

Following AIS recommendations, the AMP for the Airport Section construction phase addresses the two historic properties documented during the Airport Section AIS, SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 and -7421, and calls for on-site archaeological monitoring for all construction-related ground disturbance activities within the vicinity of these two historic properties, as well as in two other areas carrying the potential for as-yet unidentified archaeological cultural resources (Hammatt 2014). The Section 3 AMP also recommends on-call archaeological monitoring for all pre-construction ground disturbance activities (i.e. project planning and design) along the entire Airport Section, as well as all construction-related ground disturbance activities located outside of the four areas specified for on-site monitoring.

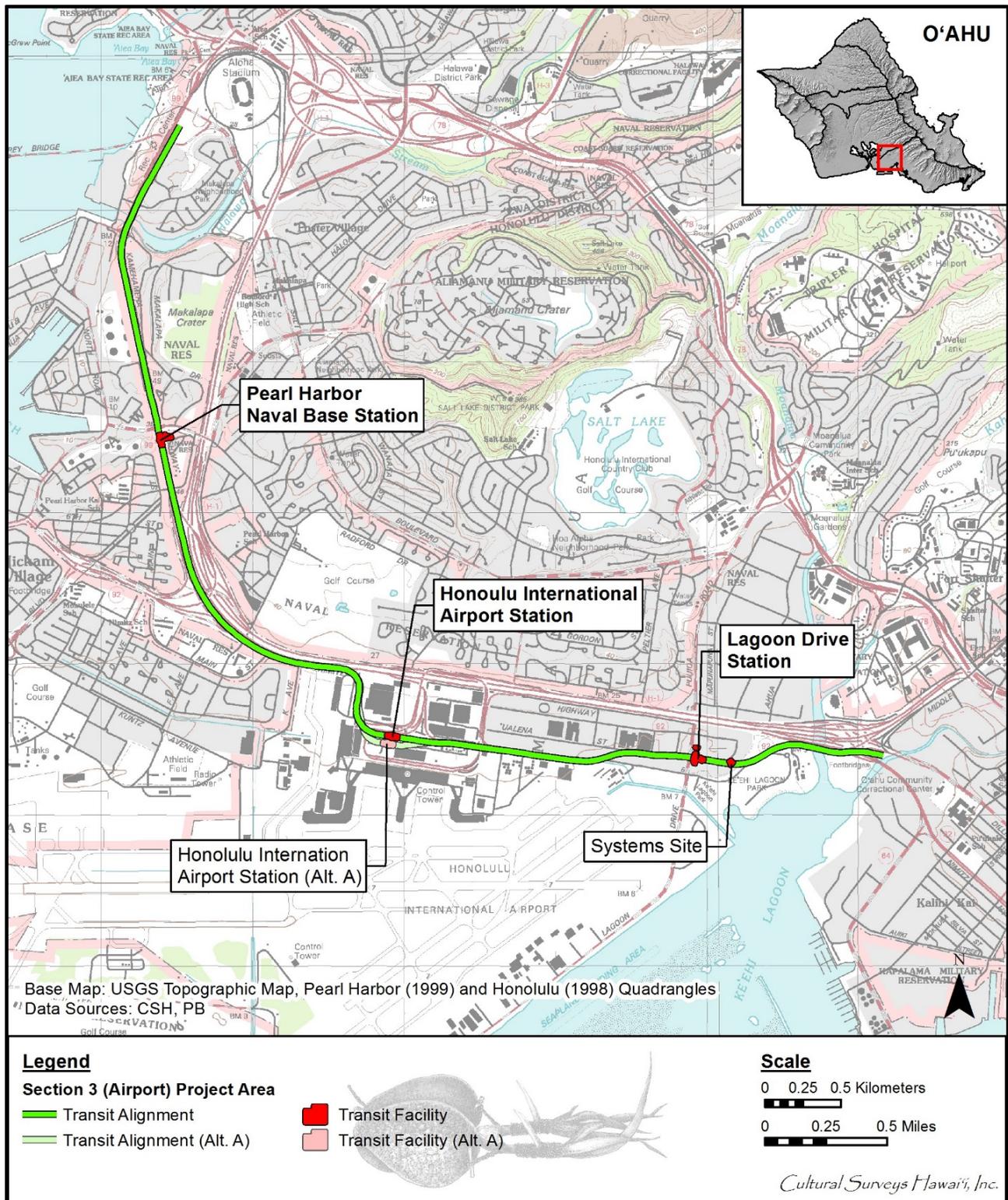


Figure 7. H RTP Construction Section 3 (Airport Section) shown on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps, Pearl Harbor (1999) and Honolulu (1998) quadrangles

Figure 8 provides an overview of on-site and on-call archaeological monitoring areas recommended for Construction Section 3.

5.2.1 On-Site Monitoring for Construction Section 3

Two historic properties have been identified in Construction Section 3, both dating from the WWII-era to the mid-twentieth century: (1) a buried asphalt former road surface (SIHP # 50-80-13-7420); and (2) buried concrete slabs (SIHP # 50-80-13-7421) (See Table 3 and Figure 9.)

On-site archaeological monitoring for Construction Section 3 is recommended for all construction-related ground disturbance activities within the vicinity of these two previously identified historic properties, as well as in two additional areas singled out in the AIS as containing potential archaeological cultural resources:

- 1) Near the banks of Hālawā Stream;
- 2) In the area of the natural sediments on the west edge of the former west entrance to Ke'ehi Lagoon (the area from Lagoon Drive Station extending 300 m east);
- 3) The location of previously identified archaeological resource (historic property) SIHP # 50-80-13-7420; and
- 4) The location of previously identified archaeological resource (historic property) SIHP # 50-80-13-7421.

Table 3. Construction Section 3 (Airport Section) Previously Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources and Mitigation Recommendations

Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources	Description	Function	Test Excavations	Criteria	Mitigation Recommendation
SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 Features 1, 2, and 3: remnants of mid-twentieth century roadway network	Buried asphalt former road surface	Transportation (vehicular)	T-015, T-017, and T-018	D	Monitoring
SIHP # 50-80-13-7421 Features 1, 2, and 3: remnants of WWII military warehouse foundations and related infrastructure	Buried concrete slabs and compacted crushed coral surfaces	Foundations for warehouses and the storage and transportation of military hardware	T-021, T-022, T-023, T-024, T-025, T-026, T-042, and T-046	D	Monitoring

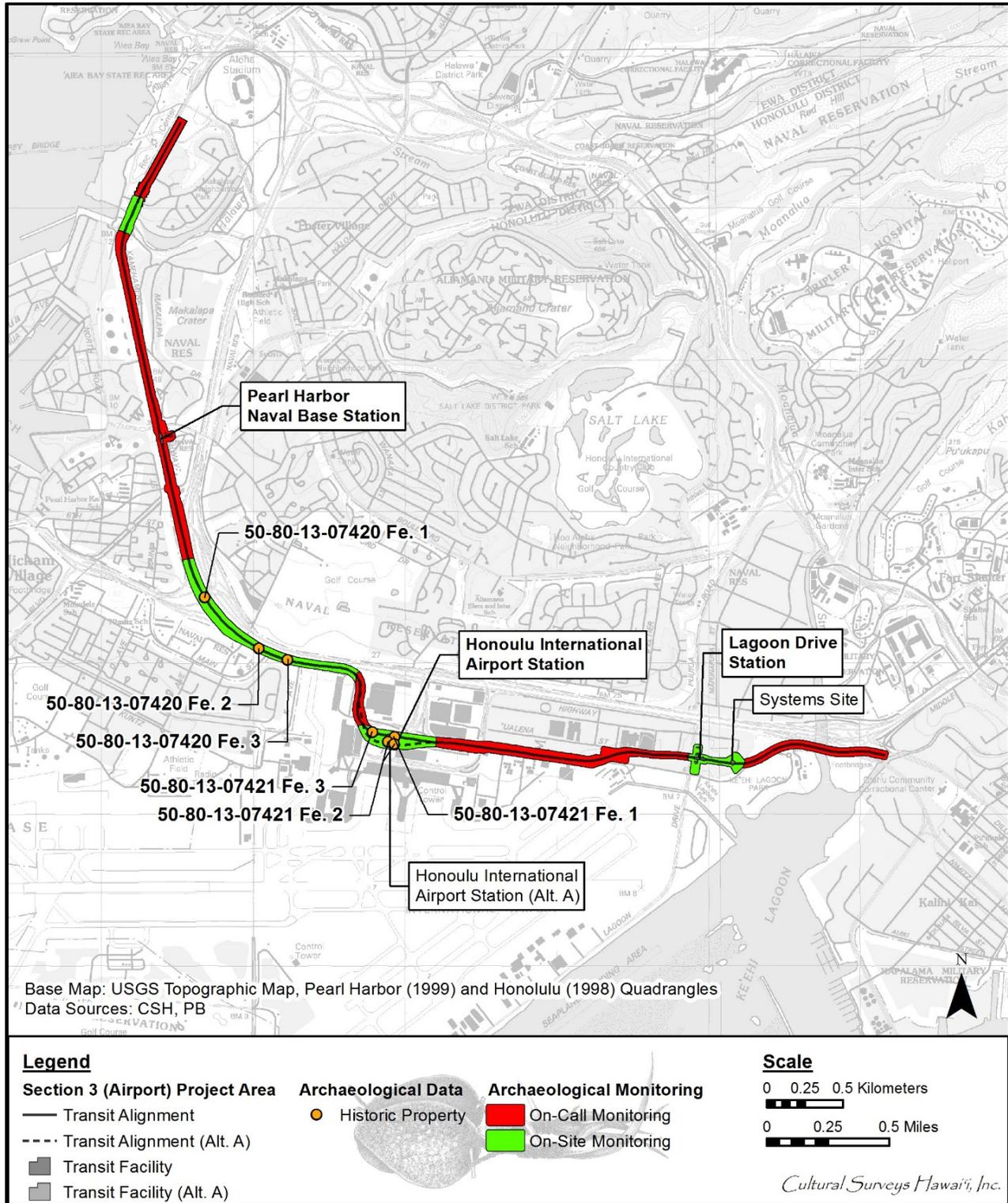


Figure 8. Areas recommended for on-site and on-call archaeological monitoring within the Construction Section 3 project area (Base Map: USGS topographic map, Pearl Harbor (1999) and Honolulu (1998) Quadrangles)

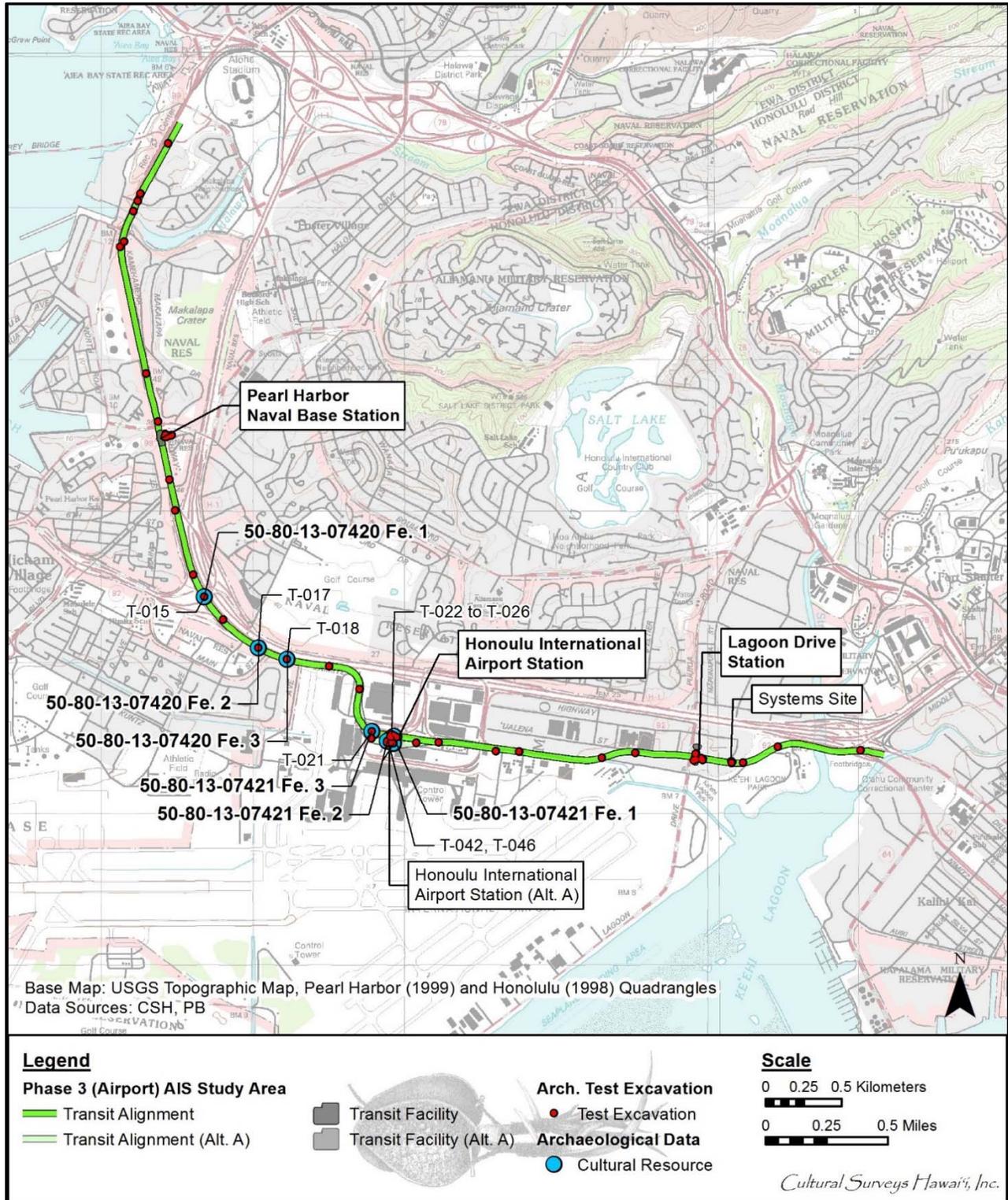


Figure 9. Locations of two archaeological cultural resources (SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 and -7421) identified in the Airport Section 3 corridor (Base Map: USGS topographic map, Pearl Harbor (1999) and Honolulu (1998) Quadrangles)

5.2.1.1 Hālawā Stream Area

The first details about Hawaiian settlement in Hālawā come from explorers' accounts and maps indicating the general pattern of coastal residence and agriculture. A quilt of ponded fields of taro (*lo 'i kalo*) and fairly dense associated habitations extended west from the western edge of the Airport Section project area. This dense pattern of occupation began in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Hālawā Stream and extended westward along the margins of Pearl Harbor with its abundant marine resources, relatively fertile soils, and numerous streams.

While no indication of subsurface habitation or wetland agriculture remnants were identified during the project's AIS, the potential for such findings warrants on-site archaeological monitoring. The research focus for monitoring in the vicinity of Hālawā will be to identify the location and extent of habitation and wetland agricultural localities along Hālawā Stream within the project APE. Once identified and documented, research will focus on establishing a temporal and environmental context for these potential cultural resources through the analysis of collected samples.

Should subsurface habitation remnants or agricultural sediments be encountered during monitoring, archaeologists will document the exposures with plan and/or profile maps, GPS locations, photographs, and sample collection. Habitation remnants may be explored with controlled excavation methodology. Controlled bulk and column samples will be collected from agricultural sediments for potential radiocarbon, pollen, and/or macrobotanical analysis.

See Figure 10 for a close-up view of on-site and on-call monitoring areas in the vicinity of Hālawā Stream.

5.2.1.2 Ke'ehi Lagoon Area

Ke'ehi Lagoon and the shoreline of Moanalua Ahupua'a was the site of numerous fishponds that were controlled by the *ali'i* (chiefs). Loko Waiaho and Loko Ke'oki were located in the western portion of the Hickam Air Force Base (AFB) lands, while Loko Lelepaua and Loko Ka'ihikapu were about 1.3 km southwest and southeast (respectively) of the Airport Section corridor. Maps of Moanalua produced during the second half of the nineteenth century before substantial alterations to the landscape display the substantial development of the village of Moanalua by the time of Western contact. The Airport Section project alignment extends across modern fill land in the vicinity of the mouth of Moanalua Stream. While the natural mouth of Moanalua Stream was a rich area of Hawaiian settlement, the area today is actually 300 m inland of the present project alignment due to the very substantial land reclamation infilling of what traditionally were coastal shallows.

While no indication of subsurface habitation or wetland agriculture remnants were identified during the project's AIS, the potential for such findings warrants on-site archaeological monitoring. The research focus for monitoring in the vicinity of Ke'ehi Lagoon will be to identify the location and extent of habitation and wetland agricultural localities along within the project APE. Once identified and documented, research will focus on establishing a temporal and environmental context for these potential cultural resources through the analysis of collected samples.

Should subsurface habitation remnants or agricultural sediments be encountered during monitoring, archaeologists will document the exposures with plan and/or profile maps, GPS

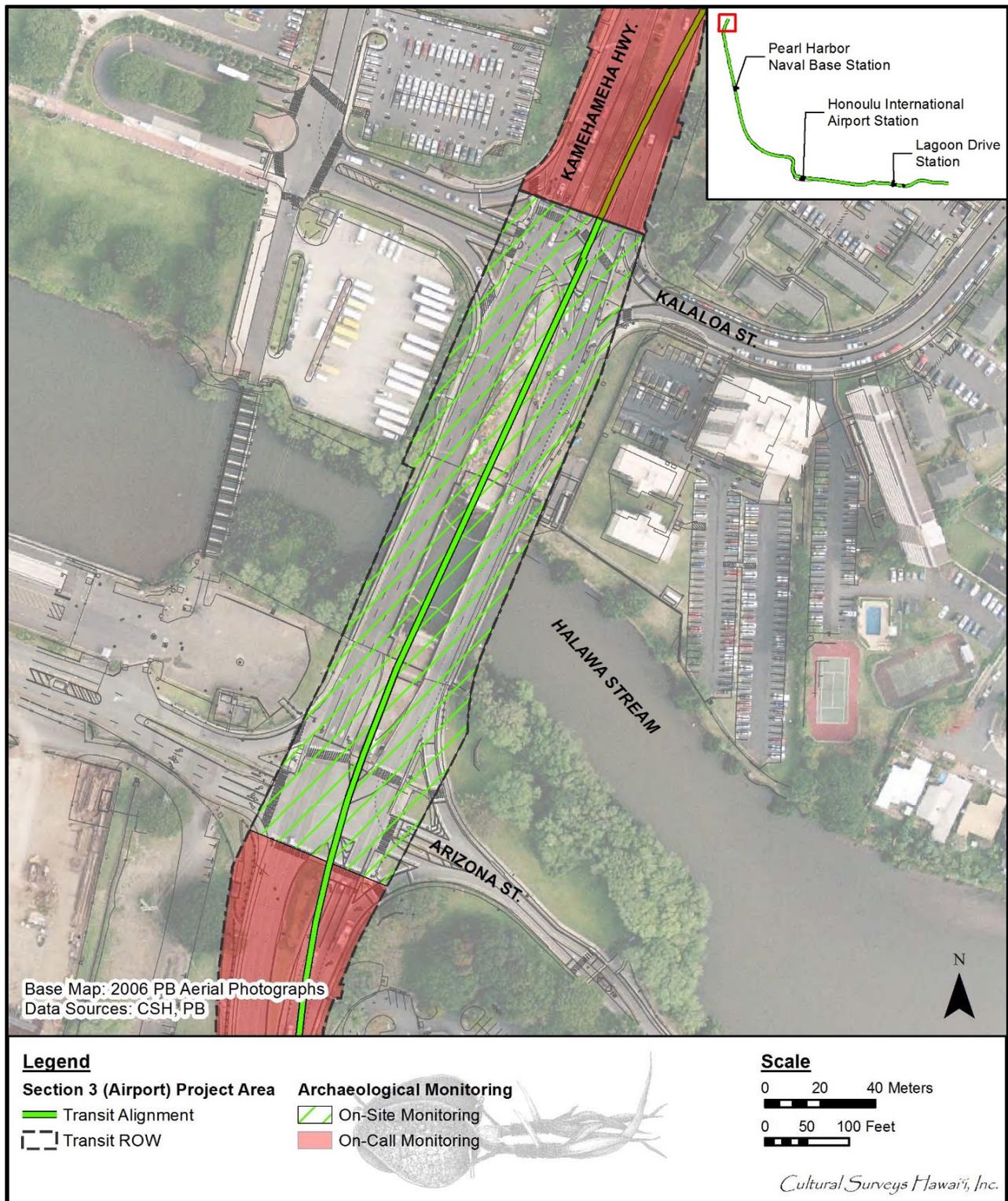


Figure 10. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 3 (Airport Section) project area showing the on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding Hālawā Stream (Base Map: 2006 PB aerial photographs)

locations, photographs, and sample collection. Habitation remnants may be explored with controlled excavation methodology. Controlled bulk and column samples will be collected from agricultural sediments for potential radiocarbon, pollen, and/or macrobotanical analysis.

See Figure 11 for a close-up view of on-site and on-call monitoring areas in the vicinity of Ke'ehi Lagoon.

5.2.1.3 SIHP # 50-80-13-7420

SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 consists of three buried asphalt road sections, with the asphalt road remnant at T-015 designated as SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 Feature 1; the asphalt road remnant at T-017 designated as SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 Feature 2; and road remnants in T-018 designated as SIHP # 50-80-13-7420 Feature 3. The three buried asphalt road sections are likely associated with an early alignment of Kamehameha Highway or possibly another as-yet unidentified mid-twentieth century road.

The research focus for monitoring in the vicinity of SIHP # -7420 will be to document additional in situ portions of the buried asphalt road surface in an effort to identify the extent and association of the buried remnants with a known former roadway.

Should additional features of SIHP # -7420 be encountered during monitoring, archaeologists will document the exposures with plan and/or profile maps, GPS locations, and photographs. The locations of these features will be plotted on historic maps and aerial photographs, and along with additional background research, will be used to interpret potential associations with a known former roadway.

See Figure 12 for a close-up view of on-site and on-call monitoring areas in the vicinity of SIHP # 50-80-13-7420.

5.2.1.4 SIHP # 50-80-14 -7421

SIHP # 50-80-13-7421 consists of a crushed coral road surface and base course and two sections of buried concrete slabs located at and near the Honolulu International Airport Station and Alternate A Station locations. A *mauka* section of concrete slabs (documented in T-023, T-024, T-025, and T-026 at the Honolulu International Airport Station) is designated as SIHP # 50-80-13-7421 Feature 1, a *makai* section of concrete slabs (documented in T-042 and T-046 located at the Alternate A Station) is designated as SIHP # 50-80-13-7421 Feature 2, and the crushed coral road surface and underlying coral base course (documented in T-021 just 'Ewa of the Honolulu International Airport Station) is designated SIHP # 50-80-13-7421 Feature 3. The crushed coral road surface and base course and two sections of buried concrete slabs were identified as probable remnants of warehouses and/or other infrastructure erected by the military in 1942-1943.

The research focus for monitoring in the vicinity of SIHP # -7421 will be to document additional in situ portions of the buried crushed coral road surface, base course, and sections of concrete slabs in an effort to identify the extent and association of the buried surfaces with documented military infrastructure.

Should additional features of SIHP # -7421 be encountered during monitoring, archaeologists will document the exposures with plan and/or profile maps, GPS locations, and photographs. The locations of these features will be plotted on historic maps and aerial photographs, and along with

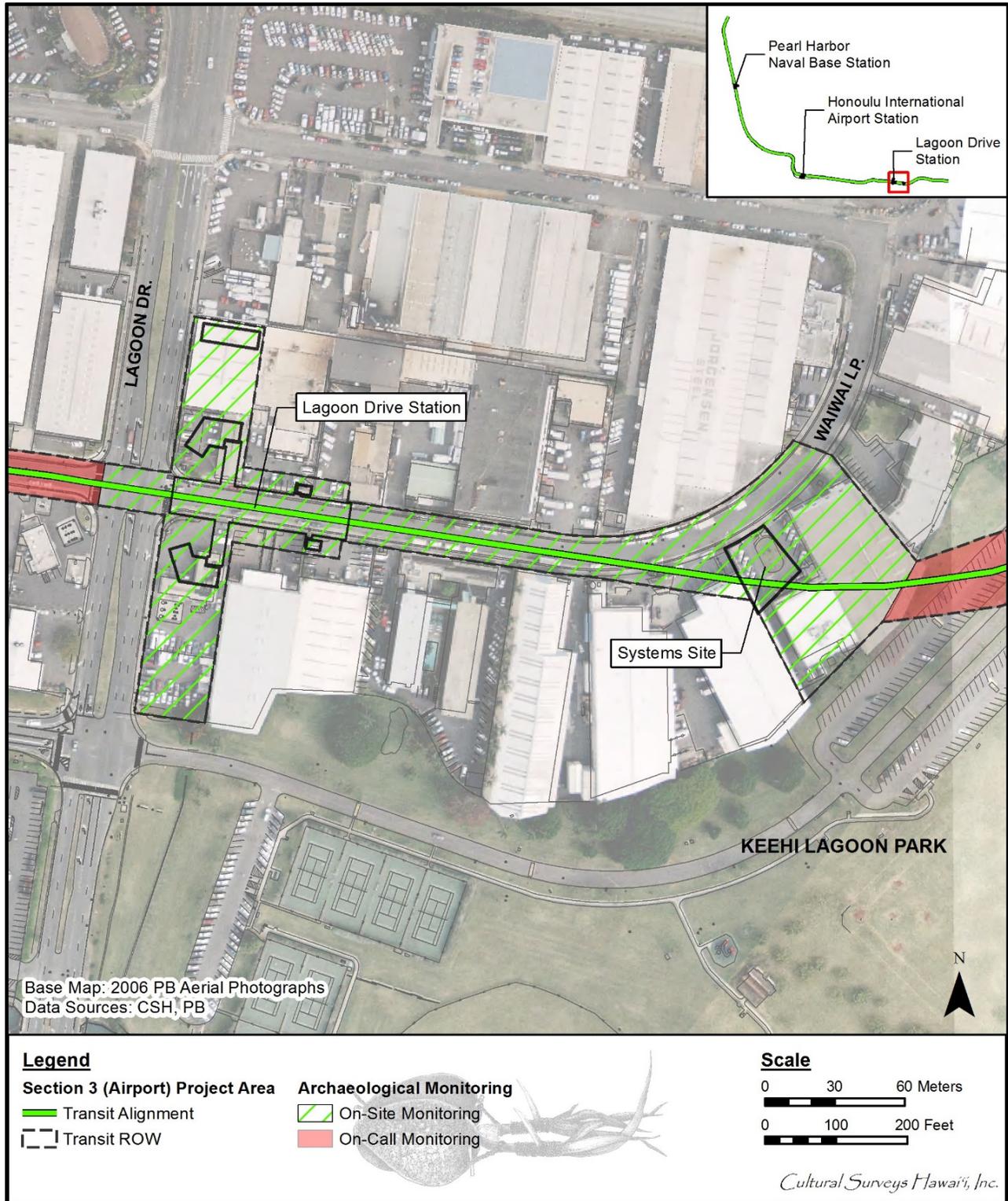


Figure 11. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 3 (Airport Section) project area showing the on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding Ke'ehi Lagoon (Base Map: 2006 PB aerial photographs)

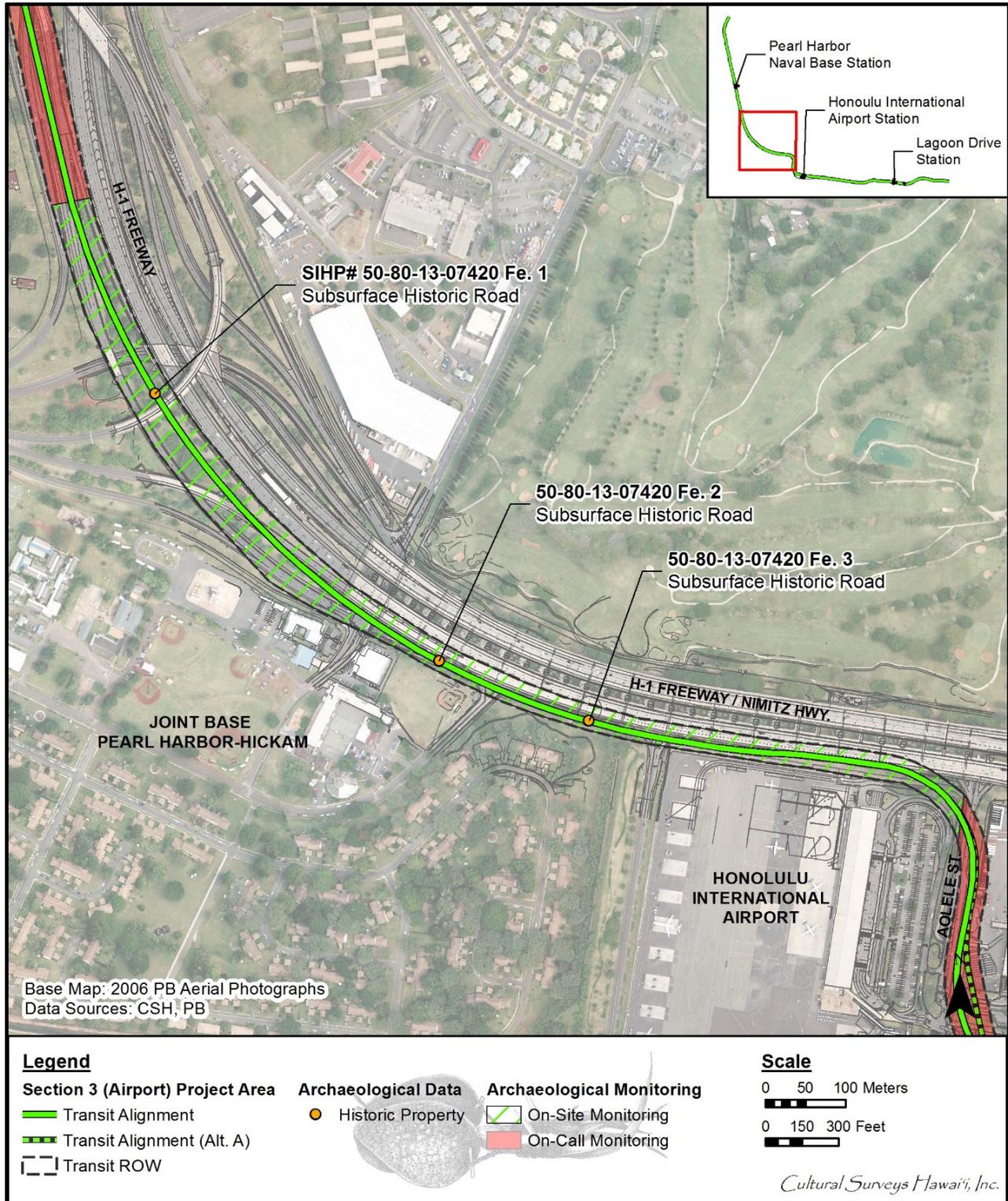


Figure 12. Portion of the H RTP Construction Section 3 (Airport Section) project area showing the on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP # -7420 (Base Map: 2006 PB aerial photographs)

additional background research, will be used to interpret potential associations with military infrastructure.

See Figure 13 for a close-up view of on-site and on-call monitoring areas in the vicinity of SIHP # 50-80-13-7421.

5.2.2 On-Call Monitoring for Construction Section 3

The Section 3 AMP recommends on-call archaeological monitoring for all pre-construction ground disturbance activities (i.e. project planning and design) along the entire Airport Section, as well as all construction-related ground disturbance activities located outside of the four areas specified for on-site monitoring (see on-site monitoring descriptions above; refer also to previous Figure 8 for locations of on-call versus on-site monitoring areas in Section 3).

In the case of construction-related ground disturbance, on-call monitoring will consist of weekly visits to the construction site to document and assess exposed project stratigraphy. In the case of pre-construction planning and design-related ground disturbance, on-call monitoring will entail archaeological documentation of any potential cultural resources or skeletal remains identified by project contractors during the course of subsurface activities. If potential cultural resources or skeletal remains are encountered, project personnel will cease all work until an archaeological assessment has been completed.

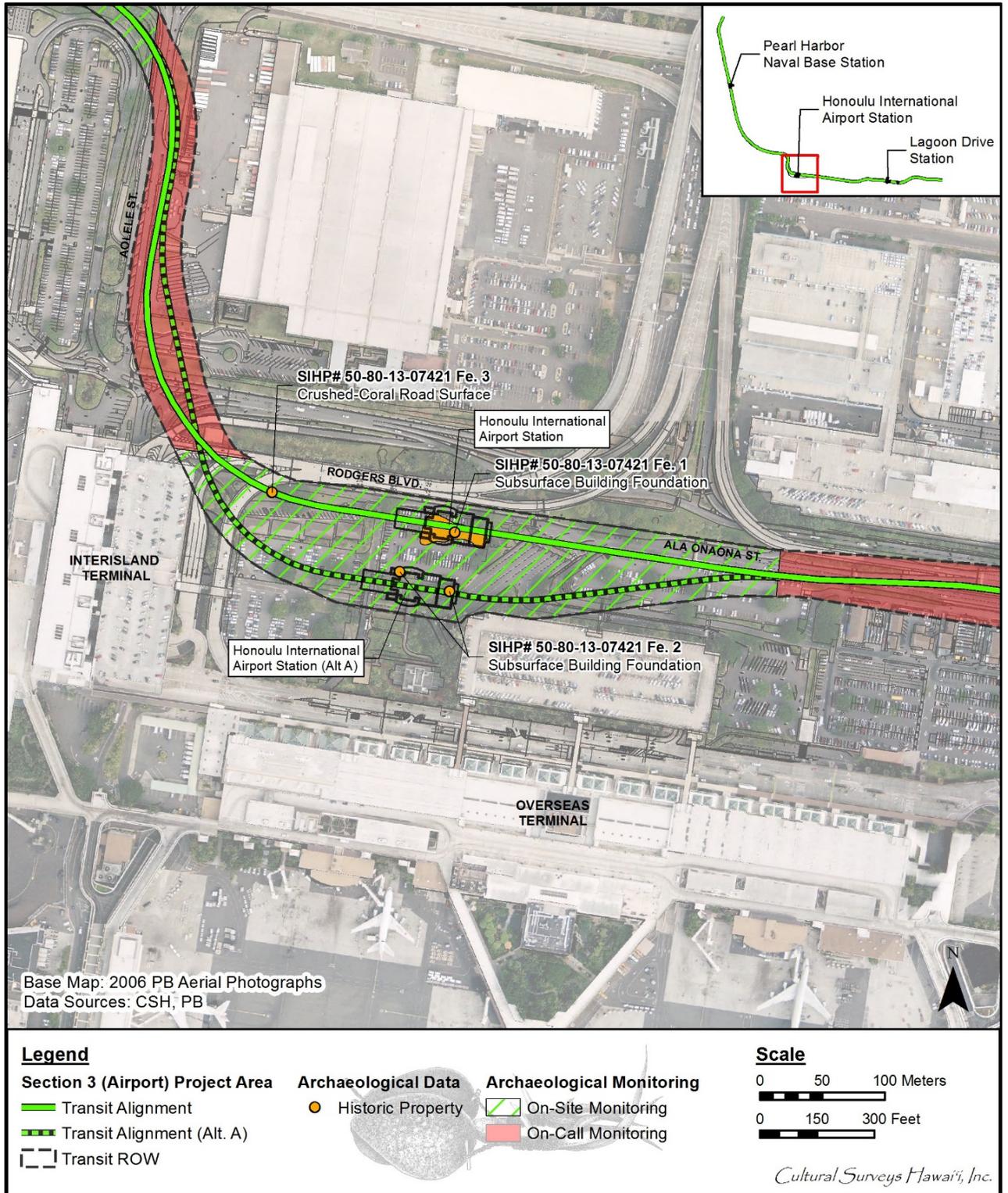


Figure 13. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 3 (Airport Section) project area showing the on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP # -7421 (Base Map: 2006 PB aerial photographs)

5.3 Construction Section 4 (City Center)

The H RTP Construction Section 4 (City Center) consists of an approximately 6.9-km long (4.3 miles) transit corridor segment containing nine proposed transit stations (1) Middle Street Transit Center Station; (2) Kalihi Station; (3) Kapālama Station; (4) Iwilei Station; (5) Chinatown Station; (6) Downtown Station; (7) Civic Center Station; (8) Kaka'ako Station; and (9) Ala Moana Center Station. An additional component of the City Center AMP project area is comprised of a utility relocation corridor that extends, from west to east, from Richard Street along Ala Moana Boulevard, up Punchbowl Street, along Pohukaina Street and up Cooke Street to Halekauwila Street, where it merges with the guideway alignment. Figure 14 provides a geographical overview of Construction Section 4 on a USGS topographic map.

During the AIS for Construction Section 4, 19 archaeological historic properties were identified, including *iwi kūpuna* finds (Hammatt 2013a). Based on these documented finds and on extensive historic document research for the City Center section, the Construction Section 4 AMP recommends **all** areas within the section's project area for on-site monitoring during project construction. Additionally, areas where known historic properties or potential archaeological cultural resources are located are recommended for on-site targeted monitoring, including detailed documentation and specialized sample collection and analysis (Hammatt 2013b).

5.3.1 On-Site Monitoring for Construction Section 4

Based on the results of the H RTP Section 4 (City Center) AIS and related historic document research, during which 19 archaeological historic properties were identified, **all** areas within the City Center (Construction Section 4) project area are recommended for on-site monitoring during project construction. Additionally, areas where known historic properties or potential archaeological cultural resources are located are recommended for on-site targeted monitoring, including detailed documentation and specialized sample collection and analysis. Figure 15 shows the relative locations of all on-site monitoring and targeted on-site monitoring areas in Construction Section 4.

The on-site monitoring program will also include all pre-construction, project-related ground disturbance within areas of high archaeological potential. These areas include 18 of the 19 historic properties identified during Section 2's AIS. (The exception to pre-construction, project-related ground disturbance in Section 2 shall be SIHP # -6636, a natural wetland located within Kewalo.) Pre-construction ground disturbance activities in these areas necessitating archaeological monitoring may include, but are not limited to, geotechnical boring, potholing, and tree relocations. Those portions of the project area located outside these historic properties will entail a program of on-call monitoring during pre-construction, project-related ground disturbance.

The 19 archaeological historic properties identified during the AIS in Construction Section 2 are listed below in Table 4. The monitoring program will also provide the opportunity to collect additional information on these 19 historic properties identified by the City Center Section 4 AIS as well as two additional potential cultural resources identified by the City Center AIS (located within two AIS test excavations, T-111 and T-172).

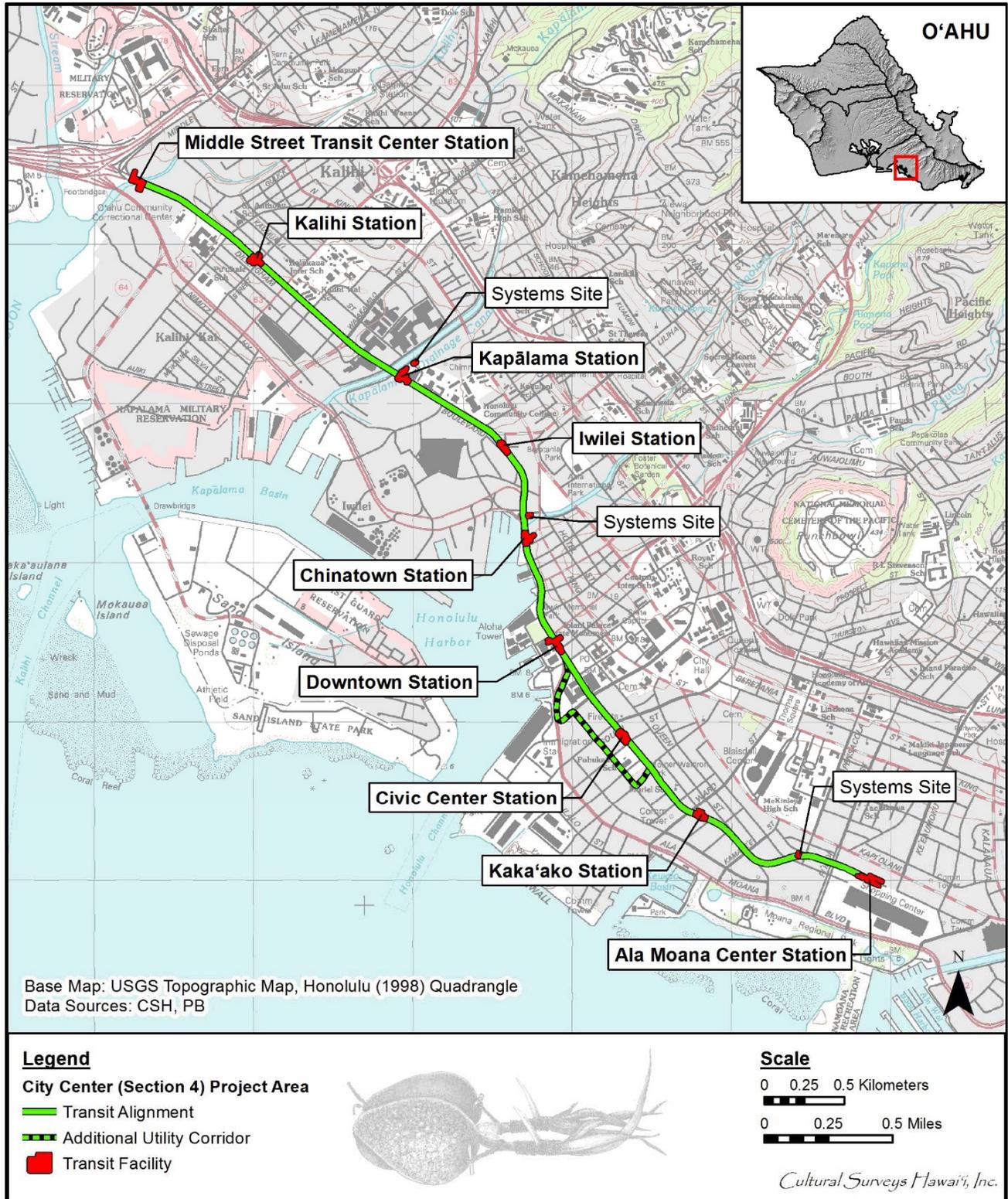


Figure 14. Portion of the 1998 Honolulu USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the HRTF Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area

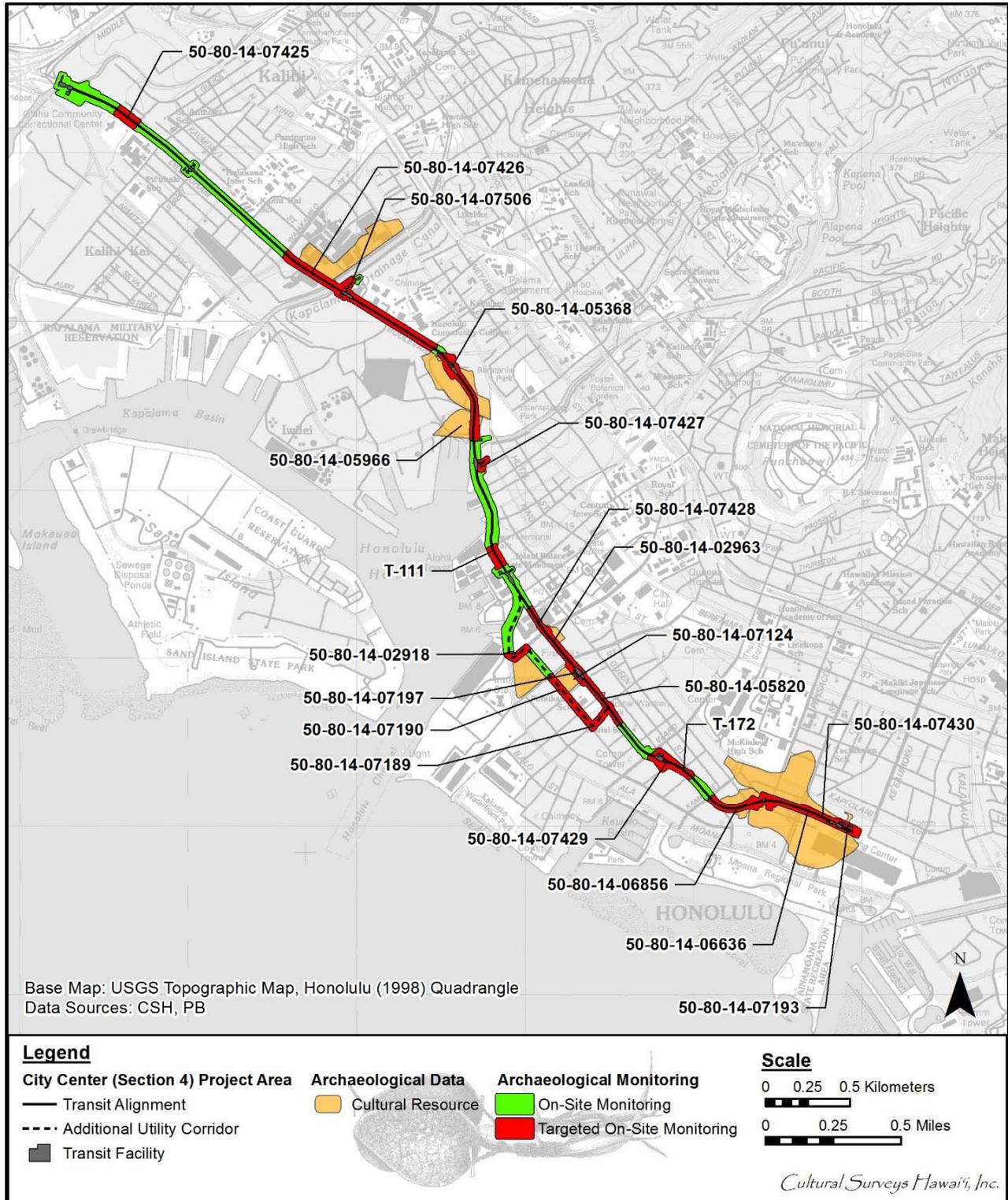


Figure 15. Areas recommended for on-site (green) and targeted on-site (red) archaeological monitoring within the HRTP Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area (base map: USGS 1998)

Table 4. Construction Section 4 (City Center) Previously Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources and Mitigation Recommendations

Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources	Description	Function	Test Excavations	Criteria	Mitigation Recommendation
50-80-14-2918	Buried culturally enriched sand A horizon with human skeletal remains/burials, also includes iron historic trolley or cart tracks	Habitation Burial interment Transportation	T-226A, B, C, and D, T-227 and 227A	D	Data Recovery, Monitoring, and Burial Treatment
50-80-14-2963	Buried pond sediments containing historic artifacts—T-122 and 123, culturally-enriched sand A horizon (in the current study area T-124), also includes 7 human burials as described in the adjacent Makai Parking Garage monitoring report (Clark 1987)	Habitation, Aquaculture Burial interment	T-122, 123, and 124	D	Monitoring for pond sediments, Data Recovery and Monitoring for culturally Enriched sand A horizon.
50-80-14-5368	Buried remnants of Kūwili Fishpond	Aquaculture	T-088, 091, 092, 093, and 094	D	Monitoring
50-80-14- 5820	Human skeletal remains/burials and buried culturally enriched sand A-horizon	Habitation, Burial interment	T-141, 142, 145, 146A, 150, 151, 151A	D	Data Recovery, Monitoring, Burial Treatment
50 80-14-5966	Buried remnants of Kawa Fishpond	Aquaculture	T-095 within fishpond boundaries	D	Data Recovery and Monitoring

Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources	Description	Function	Test Excavations	Criteria	Mitigation Recommendation
			but no fishpond sediments observed		
50-80-14-6636	Buried remnants of the former Kewalo wetland land surface		T-186-193, 195, 196, 198-200, 202, 202A, 203, 205, 207, 208, 210-212, 214, 219, and 220	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-6856	Buried remnants of Kolowalu Fishpond	Aquaculture	T-181-185	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7124	Buried historic building remnants	Habitation	T-132	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7189	Buried fill layer containing burnt historic trash from open burning	Land reclamation / Refuse disposal	T-130, 132,134, 138, 140, 231A, 232, and 232A	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7190	Buried salt pan remnants	Salt production	T-229 and T-230	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7193	Buried historic refuse-enriched fill deposit	Refuse disposal	T-214	D	
50-80-14-7197	Buried culturally-enriched sand A-horizon	Habitation		D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7425	Buried combustion feature remnant (charcoal lens, fire-altered basalt cobbles), interpreted as the	Cooking	T-020	D	Monitoring

Identified Archaeological Cultural Resources	Description	Function	Test Excavations	Criteria	Mitigation Recommendation
	remains of a single <i>imu</i> (earth oven)				
50-80-14-7426	Buried agricultural sediments and natural wetlands	Agriculture	T-054 through T-082	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7427	Buried historic building foundations and walls and underlying culturally enriched sediments, which do not have features, also one human talus bone in a fill deposits	Habitation / Commerce	T-096-101	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7428	Buried culturally-enriched sand A horizon (T-120, 120A, and 120B) and historic warehouse foundation (T-119 and 119A)	Habitation / Commerce	T-119, 119A, 120, 120A, 120B	D	Data Recovery and Monitoring of sand A-horizon, Monitoring for historic foundation
50-80-14-7429	Buried subsurface culturally enriched sand A-horizon—and human cranial Fragment in T-170	Habitation	T-167, 168, 168A, 168B, 169, 170, and 170A	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7430	Buried remnant of a historic privy	Toilet	T-202	D	Monitoring
50-80-14-7506	Incinerated trash deposit fill layer	Land reclamation	T-064, T-066, and T-067	D	Monitoring

Five figures show the close-up locations of on-site monitoring and on-call monitoring areas surrounding previously identified archaeological cultural resources: Figure 16 shows SIHP # -07425; Figure 17 shows SIHP #s -05368, -07426, and -07506; Figure 18 shows SIHP #s -05368, -05966, -07427, and T-111; Figure 19 shows SIHP #s -02918, -02963, -05820, -07124, -07189,

-07190, -07197, and -07428; and Figure 20 shows SIHP #s -06636, -06856, -07193, -07429, -07430, and T-172.

5.3.1.1 City Center AIS Test Excavation 111 (T-111)

Test Excavation 111 contained a potential cultural resource consisting of several large concrete covered basalt blocks directly below the asphalt pavement of Nimitz Highway. The blocks were scattered along the test excavation length between the depths of 0.40 and 1.05 m below surface (mbs), and they appeared to be aligned and in situ. The blocks may represent a modern structural remnant. (Figure 19 shows the location of T-111.)

5.3.1.2 City Center AIS Test Excavation 172 (T-172)

Test Excavation 172 contained a potentially culturally enriched buried A horizon. The former land surface consisted of dark brown silty sand that contained one historic artifact (a glass bead), charcoal, a very light marine shell midden signature, and burned faunal bones (fish and mammal). The A horizon was encountered between 0.83 and 0.89 mbs, overlying Jaucas sand and capped by several fill layers. (Figure 20 shows the location of T-172.)

5.3.2 Potential for Inadvertent *Iwi Kūpuna* Finds in Construction Section 4 (City Center)

Construction Section 4 contains a high potential for inadvertently discovered *iwi kūpuna* finds during the construction phase. In the event that City Center project construction commences prior to the O'ahu Island Burial Council (OIBC) and SHPD acceptance of the City Center burial treatment plan and its implementation, the monitoring program will also oversee interim protection measures for all *iwi kūpuna* (human skeletal remains) finds within the City Center project area. A 25 ft construction buffer zone shall be established for each location of *iwi kūpuna*, within which no construction is permissible, until such time as the archaeological monitoring plan is superseded by an accepted and implemented burial treatment plan.

The proposed monitoring program is also designed to work in tandem with the project's interim protection plan (CSH and HART 2013). The IPP specifies the conditions necessary for HRTP construction to begin in each of the four HRTP sections, including the need for the City Center (Section 4) archaeological monitoring plan to detail the interim protection measures during project construction for the seven locations of *iwi kūpuna* finds, until such time as the burial treatment plan has been accepted by the OIBC and SHPD and its measures implemented.

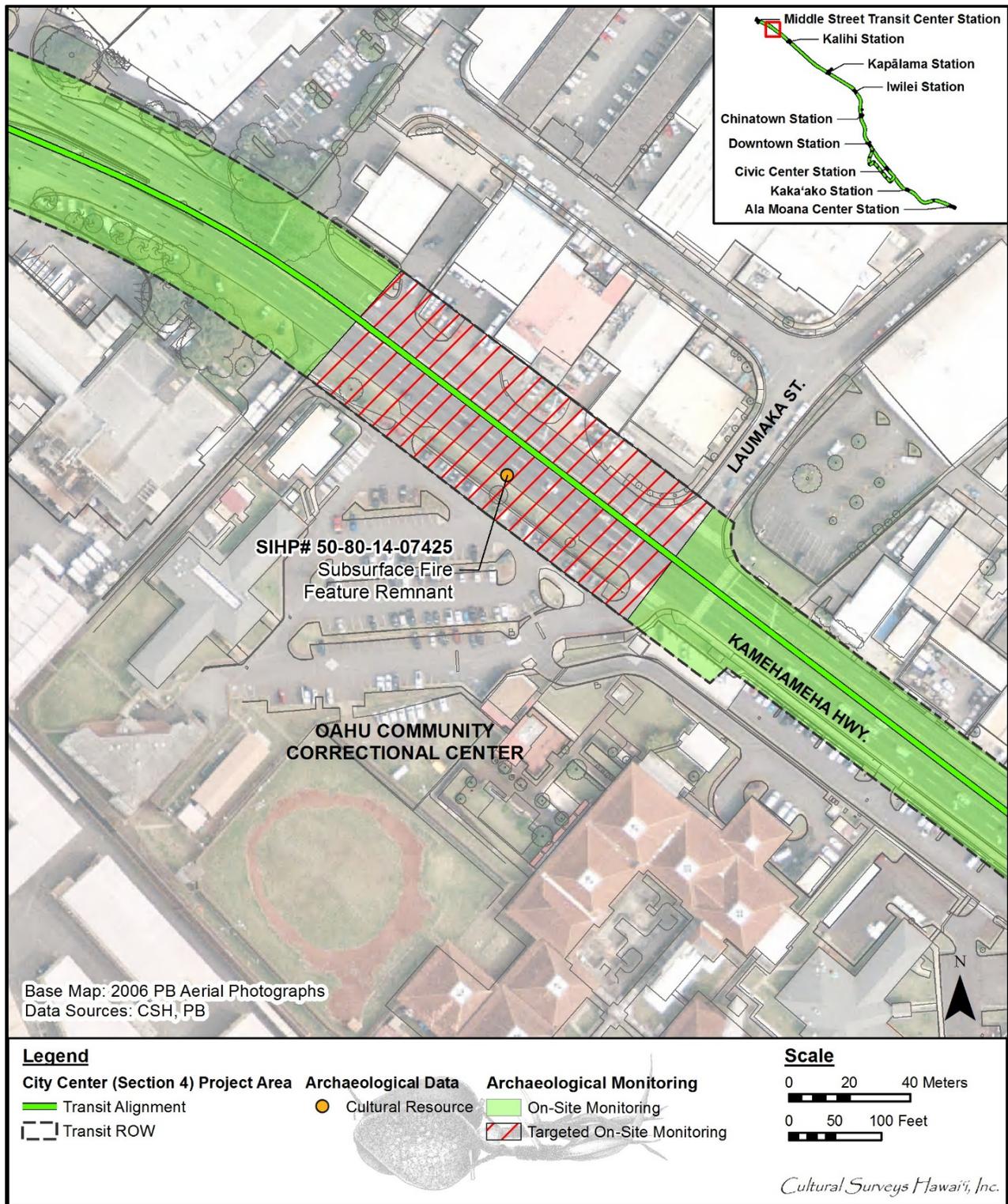


Figure 16. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area showing the targeted on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP # -7425 (base map: PB 2006)

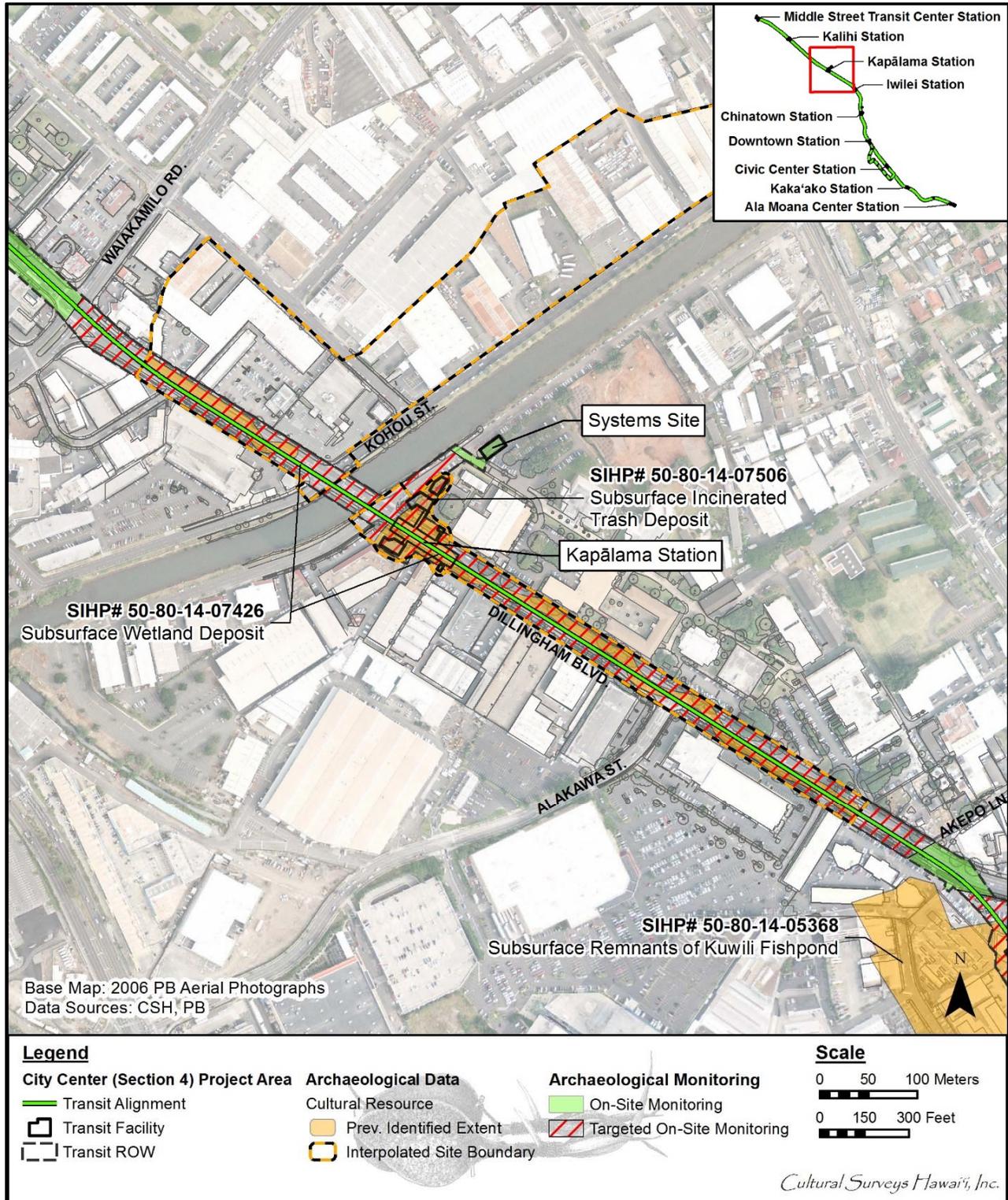


Figure 17. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area showing the targeted on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP #s -7426 and 7506 (base map: PB 2006)

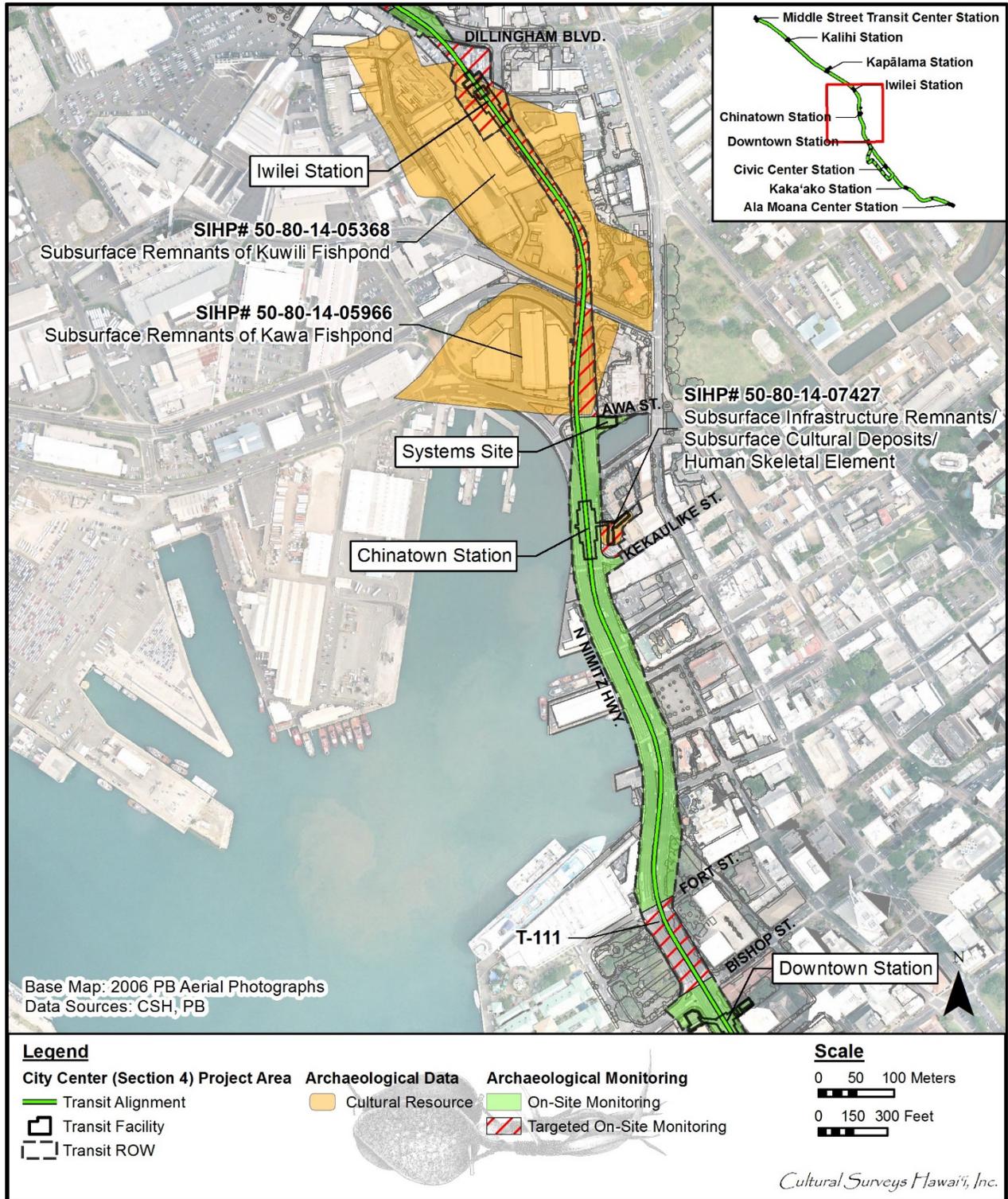


Figure 18. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area showing the targeted on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP #s -5368, 5966, and 7427, and T-111 (base map: PB 2006)

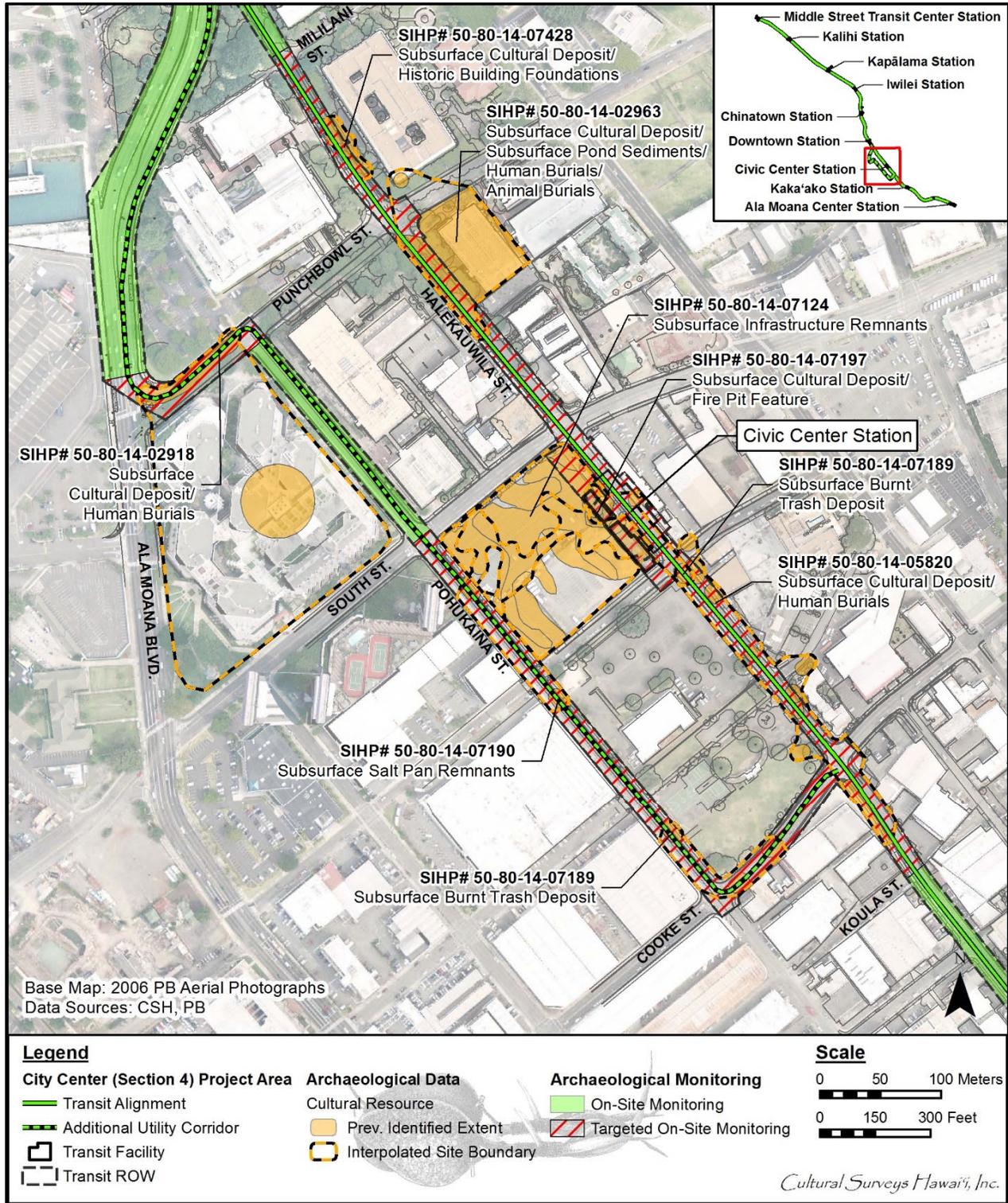


Figure 19. Portion of the HRTP Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area showing the targeted on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP #s -7428, 2963, 2918, 7124, 7189, 7190, and 5820 (base map: PB 2006)

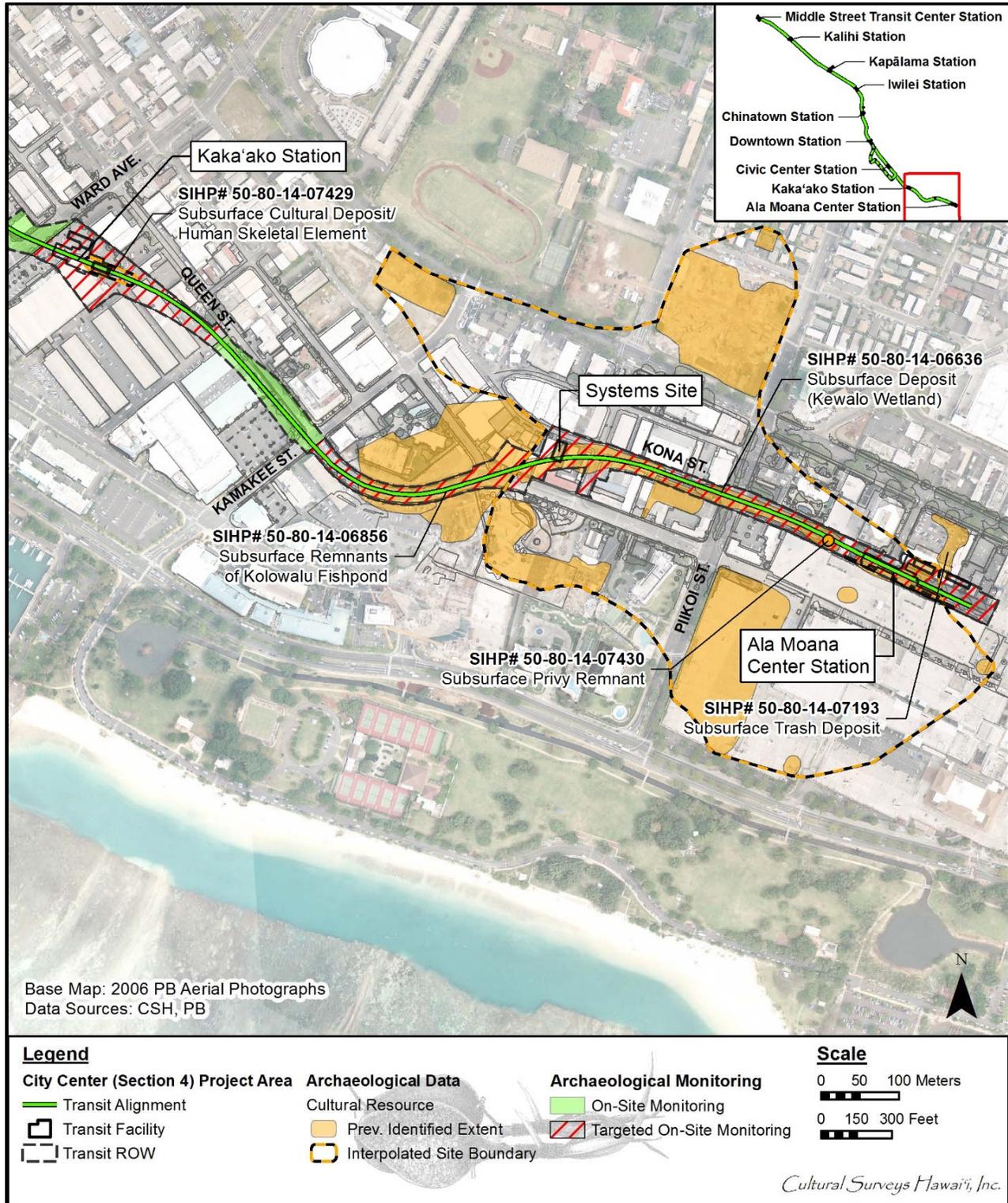


Figure 20. Portion of the HRTM Construction Section 4 (City Center) project area showing the targeted on-site archaeological monitoring area surrounding SIHP #s -7429, 6856, 6636, 7193, and 7430, and T-172 (base map: PB 2006)

Section 6 Cultural Monitoring Scope of Work: H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4

Pursuant to HART’s October 2012 voluntary commitment to the OIBC that the H RTP would implement a project-wide integrated cultural and archaeological monitoring program, cultural monitor(s) will join archaeological monitors during the construction phase of H RTP Sections 2, 3, and 4.

As discussed in the Introduction to this plan, cultural monitoring work products, responsibilities, and final outcomes are not universally understood or codified within Hawai‘i’s development arena. This final section proposes a detailed scope of work for cultural monitoring during the construction phase of the H RTP including specific duties (primary tasks) and responsibilities (more general tasks). This section also outlines specific qualifications and training requirements to be met by construction phase cultural monitors.

Because this detailed cultural monitoring scope of work is among the first of its kind in Hawai‘i, it will be subject to periodic review and revision as appropriate and in keeping with the regulatory guidelines and PA stipulations governing the H RTP.

6.1 Program Mission and Purpose

Pursuant to Section 2.2.1 of Appendix A, “Scope of Services,” in the *Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation City and County of Honolulu Rail Transit Project Professional Services Contract Archaeological and Cultural Monitoring for Project-Wide Construction Request for Proposals No. RFP-HRT-646515*, the mission and purpose of the H RTP Cultural Monitoring Program is as follows:

The purpose of the H RTP Cultural Monitoring Program is to ensure the protection, preservation, respect, and culturally appropriate treatment of historic and culturally significant Native Hawaiian resources, artifacts, and *iwi kūpuna*.

As stated in Act 306, 1996 Hawai‘i Session Laws, “The legislature finds that Native Hawaiian burial sites are especially vulnerable and often not afforded the protection of law which assures dignity and freedom from unnecessary disturbance.” While the law does not require cultural monitoring, HART recognizes the sensitivities of *iwi kūpuna* and desires to utilize cultural monitors where appropriate as part of the overall Project. The intent of the Cultural Monitoring Program will be to provide additional protections for valuable cultural resources, including *iwi kūpuna*, by having cultural monitors who have cultural connections to the land, are trained and skilled in cultural protocols, and have a commitment to *mālama na iwi kūpuna*. [HART 2013:13]

6.2 Summary of Cultural Monitoring Work

Cultural monitor(s) working during the H RTP construction phase will act as independent, knowledgeable, and qualified observers of construction work and archaeological monitoring activities. The cultural monitor(s) will work with archaeological monitors at all times and keep daily records of their observations of construction phase activities. Their observational records will

serve as an important informational resource should cultural mitigation decisions need to be made. Cultural monitoring records will also contribute to the project’s overall documentary history maintained by HART.

Beyond written record-keeping, H RTP cultural monitor(s) will also regularly communicate their observations and impressions to archaeological monitors, osteologists, and other H RTP construction participants as needed.

Should significant Native Hawaiian cultural resources and/or *iwi kūpuna* be encountered during archaeological work or the H RTP’s construction, the cultural monitor(s) may contribute valuable independent input to inform archaeological assessments and interpretations of these finds. They may also contribute to H RTP decision-making processes regarding these finds under, and in compliance with, applicable state historic preservation regulations.

A particularly central role of the H RTP cultural monitor(s) shall be to serve as primary liaison with other recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants and members of Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs). The cultural monitor(s) shall be responsible for quickly communicating and consulting with other recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants in the event of an inadvertent discovery of *iwi* and/or other significant cultural resources. (In areas where there are no recognized cultural or lineal descendants, then the cultural monitor(s) will have the duty to notify and consult with NHOs over the nature of these finds; other interested cultural contacts shall be notified of significant inadvertent discoveries via HART’s weekly announcements by email and on its website. Throughout the construction phase, the archaeological firm will continue its practice of providing regular updates on archaeological finds to HART, which HART will continue to disseminate via its weekly announcements.)

6.3 Qualifications and Training

The cultural monitor(s) for the H RTP construction phase shall meet clearly defined qualifications and training requirements.

6.3.1 Cultural Monitor Qualifications

The archaeological monitoring firm shall evaluate potential cultural monitor(s) to ensure they meet the qualifications required for working in H RTP Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 listed below. Cultural monitor resumes on file should clearly document possession of required qualifications.

- Have a basic understanding of the Hawaiian language;
- Have a demonstrated familiarity with the traditions, customs, practices, and beliefs of the Hawaiian culture;
- Have at least two years of experience advocating for the protection, preservation, sensitive and proper treatment of historic and culturally significant Native Hawaiian resources, artifacts, and *iwi kūpuna*;
- Have at least three months of cultural monitoring experience in Hawai‘i;
- Have familiarity with cultural resources or historic properties in the area;
- Have familiarity with archaeological investigations, reporting, and burial discovery;

- Be knowledgeable of and sensitive to Native Hawaiian site management;
- Be familiar with the project scope of work, expectations, requirements, project boundaries, responsibilities, and chain of command as provided by various training activities;
- Have the ability to identify and assess the cultural awareness and sensitivity of archaeologists, work crews, and work sites and be directly accountable to archaeological or other supervisor regarding any concerns thereof;
- When applicable, sign statement of disclosure attesting to dual role as cultural monitor and recognized cultural descendant;
- Must be at least 18 years of age; and
- Must fulfill the training requirements outlined in Section 6.3.2 of this plan.

6.3.2 Cultural Monitor Training

Training requirements for H RTP construction phase cultural monitor(s) shall include the following:

6.3.2.1 Safety Training and Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs)

All field operations, including cultural monitoring, must conform to the HART Construction Safety and Security Plan (CSSP). At minimum, this includes participation in the HART Safety and Environmental Orientation for Cultural Monitors prior to accessing the work area, conformance to the submitted and accepted Site Safety and Security Plan (SSSP) for the HART cultural monitoring contract, and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Ensuring the safety of the cultural monitor(s) working at Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 is essential. It is critical that cultural monitors have Competent Person Supervision and that personnel entering excavations or trenches and work zones have the requisite training as required by Occupational Safety and Health regulations and the CSSP. Failure to comply with the CSSP, SSP, or regulatory requirements will result in notification of non-conformance and may result in the removal of workers or organizations from the contract.

6.3.2.2 Cultural Knowledge Training

The cultural monitor(s) shall have training by appropriate cultural practitioners, or should already be cultural practitioners themselves. Although there is no official or universal body that recognizes qualifications, a “cultural practitioner” may be defined as a person with specialized Native Hawaiian cultural knowledge who shares this knowledge with others.

6.3.2.3 Historical, Archaeological, and Cultural Orientation/ Sensitivity Training and Mentoring

The cultural monitor(s) may be asked to contribute to and/or attend historical, archaeological, and cultural orientation/cultural sensitivity training provided by the archaeological firm to HART staff, contractors, and consultants. It should be noted that the archaeological firm has already provided the cultural monitor(s) with a two-day archaeological and cultural resources training program.

As part of the H RTP integrated archaeological and cultural monitoring program, HART supports the opportunity for more experienced cultural practitioners to mentor younger Native

Hawaiian community members wishing to volunteer their time and energy in order to gain invaluable experience. Working together, the archaeologists and cultural monitor(s) may provide cultural monitoring training for volunteer trainees. Classroom and in-the-field training will offer Native Hawaiian cultural knowledge, skills, and protocols, archaeological skills, and historic preservation training needed for individuals wishing to be cultural monitors. In this way, HART's H RTP monitoring program will contribute to the training and mentoring of the next generation of Hawai'i's cultural monitors and cultural practitioners.

6.3.2.4 Training in Historic Preservation Regulatory Requirements and Treatment Protocols for Discovery of *Iwi Kūpuna*

The cultural monitor(s) shall be trained in the pertinent state and federal historic preservation regulations guiding the H RTP and shall be cognizant of the contents and implications of the project's binding PA. Within this guiding framework of historic preservation regulations and PA stipulations, cultural monitor(s) for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 shall contribute their input and expertise regarding implementation of appropriate treatment protocols for any inadvertently discovered Native Hawaiian cultural resources, including *iwi kūpuna* (human skeletal remains) and associated objects.

To further prepare for the possible inadvertent discovery of *iwi kūpuna* in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, the cultural monitor(s) shall also be familiar with relevant portions of the *Consultation Protocol for Iwi Kūpuna Discovery During the Archaeological Inventory Survey for the City Center (Construction Phase 4) of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project . . .*", a document prepared in October 2011 at HART's request (Hammatt 2011). Although this *Consultation Protocol for Iwi Kūpuna Discovery* was prepared for use by archaeological and cultural monitors at H RTP's City Center (Section 4) during that section's archaeological inventory survey and construction phases, it contains useful guidelines for consultation and reporting protocols in the event of *iwi kūpuna* discoveries that shall be considered applicable to Construction Sections 2 and 3. Particularly relevant excerpts from this document appear below. H RTP cultural and archaeological monitors are also urged to consult the full document (Hammatt 2011).

The cultural monitor(s) are required to treat *iwi kūpuna* with honor and respect and attempt to ensure the same from others present during the construction phase, including other cultural monitors, field personnel, managers, and visitors to the site.

6.4 Cultural Monitor(s): Duties and Responsibilities

In the course of their work for the H RTP construction phase, the cultural monitor(s) shall also carry out specifically defined duties (primary tasks) and responsibilities (more general tasks).

6.4.1 Cultural Monitor Duties

Cultural monitoring duties are defined as the primary tasks and roles performed by the cultural monitor(s) working on Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the H RTP. Cultural monitoring duties include the following:

- Serve as a key liaison and point of contact with other Native Hawaiian community members regarding construction phase activities, overall progress, and cultural resource discoveries and treatment. Specific tasks include a) quickly notifying recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants and/or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) of inadvertent discoveries of *iwi*

kūpuna and other significant cultural resources; and b) coordinating and consulting with recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants—and/or, when appropriate, Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs)—to obtain additional input regarding preferred methods for treatment;

- Have a demonstrated knowledge of historic preservation laws, rules, and guidelines at both state and federal levels;
- Be able to provide independent interpretations of cultural resources encountered during construction activities; and
- Have the ability to communicate sensitively with project archaeologists, HART, and other project personnel.

6.4.2 Cultural Monitor Responsibilities

Cultural monitoring responsibilities include more general tasks and roles performed by cultural monitors working on Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the H RTP. Cultural monitoring responsibilities include the following:

- Have the trust of the members of his or her community and have demonstrated the ability to communicate sensitively with Native Hawaiian community members;
- Have the ability to identify and assess the cultural awareness and sensitivity of archaeologists, work crews, and work sites; and be directly accountable to archaeological or other supervisor(s) regarding any concerns thereof;
- If desired and deemed appropriate, provide appropriate opening and closing demonstration of reverence, such as *oli* (chants) and/or *pule* (prayers); and
- Where applicable, disclose dual position as cultural monitor(s) and recognized cultural descendant(s) when giving public and/or private testimony in either (or both) capacity.

6.5 On-Site and On-Call Cultural Monitoring: Fieldwork Procedures, Tasks, and Work Products

Properly trained and qualified cultural monitor(s) for the H RTP construction phase will perform the following duties and responsibilities in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, within the on-site and on-call monitoring parameters set by each section's SHPD-accepted archaeological monitoring plans (AMPs):

1. Serve as the primary point of contact and liaison with and between other recognized cultural descendants and, as appropriate, Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs);
2. Closely observe the work of archaeological monitors and construction crews;
3. Assess the cultural awareness and sensitivity of work crews, archaeologists, and site visitors, and strive to ensure a respectful work place;
4. Record, manage, and disseminate their monitoring observations and related data via written and oral means and in a timely manner;
5. Contribute expert cultural input on the nature of, and appropriate treatment protocols for, inadvertently discovered cultural resources, including *iwi kūpuna* (human remains); and
6. Perform specialized cultural work as appropriate and/or needed, including conducting the opening and closing demonstration of reverence (such as *oli* [chants] and *pule* [prayer]).

6.5.1 On-Site and On-Call Monitoring Parameters for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4

Pursuant to SHPD-accepted recommendations outlined in the respective archaeological monitoring plans (AMPs) for Sections 2, 3, and 4 (Sroat and McDermott 2012; Hammatt 2014; Hammatt 2013b respectively), archaeological and cultural monitors will carry out their work on a pre-determined “on-site” or “on-call” basis.

Section 5 of this plan contains extended excerpts from the AMPs for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, including summaries of on-call and on-site monitoring provisions for each section and related figures showing locations of specific sites and/or areas selected for focused archaeological and cultural monitoring attention. The construction phase cultural monitor(s) may also wish to consult the full AMP reports for each H RTP construction section (see links to AMPs on HART’s website provided in Section 3 of this plan).

6.5.2 Point of Contact and Liaison with Recognized Descendants and Other Native Hawaiian Stakeholders

An essential duty performed by the cultural monitor(s) shall be to serve as a key point of contact and liaison with other Native Hawaiian stakeholders, especially other recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants, Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), other identified cultural contacts, and the broader Native Hawaiian community. In general terms, the cultural monitor(s) for the H RTP construction phase shall communicate and consult with other Native Hawaiian stakeholders as appropriate on the general status and progress of construction phase activities. In the specific event of an “inadvertent discovery” of *iwi kūpuna* remains and/or other significant cultural resources in an area for which there are recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants, the cultural monitor(s) shall perform the duty of quickly notifying and consulting with these other recognized descendants about the find(s). . See Section 6.6 for further details regarding the steps involved in this important duty assumed by the H RTP construction phase cultural monitor(s).

6.5.3 Observe Archaeological and Construction Activities

A central task for H RTP construction phase cultural monitor(s) shall be to work closely with archaeological monitors within the on-site and on-call monitoring parameters set by each construction section’s SHPD-accepted archaeological monitoring plan (AMP) to observe all project-related ground-disturbing activities within the project area, including any pre-construction planning and design-related ground-disturbance such as potholing, geotechnical boring, tree relocations, or any other subsurface activities.

At HART’s request, there will be at least one cultural monitor present at Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 whenever an archaeological monitor(s) is present. Additional cultural monitors may be added to the construction section(s) as needed and when evaluated by HART as sufficiently justified.

The cultural monitor(s) shall draw upon their general role as observers of archaeological and construction activities to record and share in various ways their interpretations of cultural resources and sites; to monitor cultural awareness and sensitivity in the work place; and to fulfill their key position as point of contact/liaison with other recognized descendants and/or various identified Native Hawaiian stakeholders, especially in the event of an inadvertent discovery of *iwi kūpuna* or other significant cultural resources.

6.5.4 Monitor Cultural Awareness, Sensitivity, and Respect in the Work Place

During their on-site and on-call observation work, the cultural monitor(s) shall also identify and assess the cultural awareness and sensitivity of archaeologists, work crews, visitors, and any other H RTP construction phase participants. The cultural monitor(s) shall inform the appropriate supervisor(s) of any concerns over inappropriate or disrespectful behavior.

Examples of disrespectful behavior may include, but are not limited to, swearing, spitting, littering, and other culturally inappropriate actions or attitudes that do not reflect sufficient respect toward the task(s) at hand. In the presence and treatment of *iwi kūpuna*, the cultural monitor(s) will do their best to ensure that no laughing, winking, playing or other behavior that may be viewed as disrespectful shall occur.

The cultural monitor(s) shall also ensure that no photographic and/or video recording of *iwi kūpuna* occurs.

6.5.5 Data Management and Record-Keeping

The cultural monitor(s) shall record their observations of archaeological and construction work to ensure the proper and appropriate treatment of any *iwi kūpuna* or other significant Native Hawaiian cultural resources found. For the cultural monitor(s), ongoing data management and processing of field data is required for ready dissemination during the communication/consultation process. Thorough and up-to-date cultural monitoring records will be crucial when difficult treatment decisions need to be made as construction progresses.

Data recording, management, and dissemination by the cultural monitor(s) shall include the following:

- Keeping a daily reporting form or journal entry maintained on-site for coordination with archaeologists; and
- Submitting these records to the archaeological firm on a regular twice-monthly basis for review.

In addition to keeping detailed and up-to-date records of their work, the cultural monitor(s) will also communicate their observations and impressions to archaeological monitors, osteologists, recognized cultural descendants, and other H RTP construction phase participants and stakeholders as needed.

6.5.6 Independent Input on Cultural Resource Identification and Treatment Protocols

The H RTP archaeological and cultural monitor(s) shall work together to form a combined safety net should cultural sites or resources be inadvertently discovered or impacted during H RTP construction. The cultural monitor(s) shall draw upon their expertise and provide their independent observations to assist archaeologists as needed and appropriate in the identification and treatment of such sites or resources, including the inadvertent discovery of *iwi kūpuna*.

Inadvertent discoveries of human skeletal remains and associated objects on non-federal lands will be treated in accordance with HRS §6E-43 and HAR §13-300. Inadvertent discoveries of human skeletal remains thought to be Native Hawaiian found on U.S. Navy lands (the Pearl Harbor Station in Construction Section 3) will be treated following the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Should Native Hawaiian cultural

resources and/or *iwi kūpuna* be encountered during archaeological work or the H RTP’s construction, the cultural monitor(s) in consultation with other recognized cultural and/or lineal descendants will contribute valuable supplementary input to inform H RTP decision-making processes about these finds under, and in compliance with, applicable state historic preservation regulations.

See Section 6.6 below for a detailed description of consultation and reporting procedures that will guide fieldwork participants, including the cultural monitor(s), should *iwi kūpuna* be inadvertently discovered in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4.

6.5.7 Specialized Cultural Work

When culturally appropriate or desirable, the cultural monitor(s) will perform specialized cultural work on site, including conducting the opening and closing demonstration of reverence (such as *oli* [chants] and/or *pule* [prayers]). Recognizing that cultural practices may vary, the cultural monitor(s) will be trained in cultural protocols but may, through their own personal experience and ‘*ohana* practices, utilize cultural protocols with which they are most comfortable.

6.6 In the Event of Inadvertent Discovery of *Iwi Kūpuna*: Consultation and Reporting Procedures

If possible human skeletal remains are inadvertently discovered during H RTP construction, archaeologists and/or osteologists/physical anthropologists will first analyze the remains to determine whether they are indeed human rather than faunal. This evaluation process is detailed below in Section 6.6.1.

If the remains are determined to be human, burial treatment protocols per Hawai‘i state burial law regarding “inadvertent discoveries” will be initiated. The workflow of actions taken by various participants involved in these burial treatment protocols for inadvertent discoveries is detailed below in Section 6.6.2, in an amended excerpt from a “consultation protocol” for *iwi kūpuna* discovery prepared in 2011 for Section 4 (City Center) (Hammatt 2011).

The Section 4 (City Center) consultation protocol was designed to augment and promote informed decision-making regarding burial treatment protocols during the course of the H RTP—the consultation protocol cannot legally modify Hawai‘i state burial law. Although this document was prepared for the use of City Center archaeological and cultural monitors during that section’s archaeological inventory survey and construction phases, it contains appropriate consultation and reporting protocols in the event of inadvertent *iwi kūpuna* discoveries in Construction Sections 2 and 3. Cultural monitors for Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 are urged to refer to the full consultation protocol for an in-depth survey of inadvertent discovery burial treatment procedures in Hawai‘i (Hammatt 2011).

6.6.1 Identifying Human Skeletal Remains (Inadvertent Discoveries)

Based on 10 March and 2 April 2014 consultation among SHPD staff, HART, and the recognized cultural descendants to *iwi kūpuna* found in the H RTP City Center Segment (Section 4), it was agreed that this cultural monitoring plan would outline steps for distinguishing between human and faunal bone found during construction monitoring. This discussion included a 10

March 2014 presentation on the topic by Dr. Michael Pietrusewsky, Physical Anthropologist from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.

This discussion resulted in a general understanding that definitive or absolute determinations of faunal versus human bone, particularly when dealing with worn and fragmented bone remains, is sometimes not possible based on non-destructive observations that can be made in the field. It was also generally accepted in the discussion that destructive laboratory analyses to help make these determinations, such as histology (microscopic cell examination) and DNA-testing, are also not 100% certain and would be too costly given the sheer volume of fragmented bone remains likely to be found during construction monitoring. Furthermore, these destructive analyses were thought to be inappropriate culturally, especially should the remains turn out to be *iwi kūpuna*. Accordingly, it was agreed that these determinations would be made in the field by the archaeological monitoring firm as part of the on-going construction monitoring process involving the cultural monitors.

It was agreed that “indeterminate” situations, where bone remains could not be classified as either faunal or human were problematic and that such situations would be avoided if at all possible. The following steps were agreed upon for making these determinations in the field based on all available information:

1. Involve the cultural monitor(s) with the decision making process and share the evidence being considered.
2. Have the on-site archaeologist inspect the remains and make an evaluation—human or faunal—using available field observations and appropriate human and faunal remains reference materials.
3. If the on-site archaeologist evaluates the remains as faunal, the cultural monitor(s) will be apprised of the reasons for the evaluation, and the faunal remains will be collected and labeled with their provenience.
4. If the remains may be human, the on-site archaeologist will call in a physical anthropologist for their input.
5. Based on their observations of the specific remains, the physical anthropologist will categorize the remains as one of the following:
 - A. Human
 - B. Consistent with human
 - C. Indeterminate
 - D. Consistent with faunal
 - E. Faunal
6. The physical anthropologist will then consider all available contextual information from the location of the remains and further refine their categorization, with the goal of avoiding an “Indeterminate” categorization.
7. These results will be discussed with the cultural monitor(s) on site.
8. Any concerns or questions of the cultural monitor(s) will be resolved.
9. “Human” and “Consistent with human” remains will be treated as inadvertent finds under Hawai'i state burial law (HAR §13-300) and following the project's archaeological monitoring plan.
10. “Faunal” and “Consistent with faunal” remains will be collected and their provenience recorded.

11. Truly “Indeterminate” remains will be held and protected on-site at the location of their discovery until an outside physical anthropologist—for example from the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa or the Central Identification Laboratory of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command—can make an independent categorization based on all available field information.
12. Should large volumes of faunal bone be found, as is sometimes the case with historic trash deposits or other archaeological features, it may not be possible to collect all the faunal remains.

6.6.2 Workflow of Actions after Identification of Inadvertently Discovered *Iwi Kūpuna* in Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4 (adapted from Hammatt 2011)

Upon positive archaeologist determination of the presence of human skeletal remains in Construction Sections 2, 3 and 4, the following workflow of actions shall take place (refer also to Figure 21):

1. The first priority will be for the on-site archaeologist and on-site construction foreman to reassess the safety of the work situation, and the safety of the remains themselves.
2. All human skeletal remains over 50 years old and any associated burial goods found during construction will be treated as inadvertent finds under Hawai'i state burial law (refer to HAR §13-279-6[b]) and fall under the jurisdiction of the SHPD (refer to Section 2.6.2, HAR §13-300-40[a]).
3. The SHPD will be immediately notified by telephone and follow-up email by the archaeological subcontractor. If the discovery occurs on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday the report also shall be made to the Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement (DOCARE) (pursuant to HAR §13-300-40 [b][1]).
4. The archaeological contractor will gather available information regarding the discovery's archaeological context and location. This information will be used to consult with SHPD to determine:
 - a. Whether fieldwork will continue to better define the extent and context of finds in the excavation unit;
 - b. Whether the find constitutes a burial site or human skeletal remains from a non-burial context;
 - c. Whether or not the remains are reasonably believed to be Native Hawaiian (*iwi kūpuna*);
 - d. An SHPD site inspection will be encouraged and the prospect of an SHPD site inspection in the short-term will be ascertained;
 - e. The guidance of the SHPD regarding the potential collection and disposition of any disturbed human skeletal remains will be ascertained;
 - f. The guidance of the SHPD regarding any further exploration of the circumstance of interment will be ascertained;

- g. The directives of the SHPD regarding any short-term measures of collection and disposition of any disturbed human skeletal remains and/or further exploration of the archaeological context will be followed promptly as safety and time constraints permit.
5. The archaeological subcontractor (in coordination with HART, the SHPD, and the contractor[s]) shall assure that all construction activity in the immediate area of the human skeletal remains ceases and that appropriate action to protect the integrity and character of the remains from damage is undertaken.
6. HART contact(s) will be immediately notified by telephone and follow-up email.
7. The prime contractor point-of-contact will be immediately notified by telephone and follow-up email.
 - a. It shall be the responsibility of the prime contractor to notify any sub-contractors as may be appropriate.
8. The County Coroner will be notified (pursuant to HAR §13-300-40 [b][2]).
9. The Honolulu Police Department will be notified (pursuant to HAR §13-300-40 [b][3]).
10. The archaeological contractor will offer to the SHPD in writing (email permissible) to assume the responsibility for contacting the OIBC regional representative(s)—the appropriate regional representative might be from either 'Ewa or Kona districts (see HAR §13-300-40 [c][6])—and, if appropriate, the archaeological contractor will also contact OHA.
11. The Department of Transportation (for State highways) and the City Department of Transportation Services (for City & County roads) will be promptly consulted regarding safety concerns over any proposed short-term special treatment of the area for the *iwi kūpuna*.
12. Details of *iwi kūpuna* finds will be promptly disseminated by the cultural monitor(s) to recognized lineal and/or cultural descendants (in areas where such descendants exist), and/or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) as appropriate.
13. Details of *iwi kūpuna* finds will also be disseminated by HART to concerned parties from the consulting contacts list as part of HART's regular e-newsletter and project website update. These notifications will include background and contextual information on the find(s), TMK information, any applicable LCA numbers, and any other relevant information. HART will provide telephone and postal notification to those concerned parties who do not have access or do not choose to use electronic or internet methods.
14. The archaeological subcontractor shall contact the engineering point of contact to discuss options for moving the location of proposed infrastructure in order to leave the burial in place.
15. The OIBC will be informed at their monthly meeting immediately following all discoveries.

16. Decision-making for disposition will be made by the SHPD in consultation with the 'Ewa and/or Kona regional OIBC representative(s) and concerned lineal and/or cultural descendants as appropriate, following HAR §13-300-40.
17. A secure, climate-controlled facility will be provided by HART in the immediate vicinity of the project corridor should interim curation of the remains be necessary. Curation shall be temporary, with the intent that the treatment of the skeletal remains will take place within a reasonable timeframe.
18. It shall be the responsibility of the City and archaeological contractor to prepare any burial site component of a data recovery plan(s) and/or burial site component of a preservation plan(s) for the review and acceptance of the SHPD.
19. The City shall bear the responsibility for treatment as codified within SHPD-accepted plans including submittal of appropriate information to the Bureau of Conveyances.

This Workflow of Actions is shown below in chart form (Figure 21).

6.6.3 Pearl Harbor Station and NAGPRA Compliance

The small portion of the Airport Section (construction section 3), comprising the Pearl Harbor Station, that is on Federal (U. S. Navy lands), was extensively tested as part of the Airport Section AIS. Based on these AIS testing results it is unlikely that Native Hawaiian human remains or other Native Hawaiian cultural items will be found in the Pearl Harbor Station during project construction. Because the Pearl Harbor Station is on Federal lands, however, NAGPRA would apply to any inadvertent discoveries of Native Hawaiian skeletal remains or other cultural items as defined by NAGPRA. Accordingly, if suspected Native Hawaiian human remains and or other cultural items as defined by NAGPRA are found in the Pearl Harbor Station, these inadvertent discoveries would be handled following NAGPRA (43 CFR Part 10.4). This would include immediate stoppage of all work in the vicinity, protection and stabilization of the finds and the immediate vicinity, notification of the U.S. Navy representative, and initiation of consultation program to decide the treatment and disposition of the remains and/or cultural items. This consultation process would take place during a mandatory 30-day work stoppage in the vicinity of the find.

6.7 Off-Site Cultural Monitoring Work

Away from Construction Sections 2, 3, and 4, the cultural monitor(s) will continue their work, including participating in the following:

- The cultural monitor(s) may be asked to attend forums to share feedback, such as at weekly, event-based or monthly meetings as required by the archaeological firm, CH2M Hill, or HART. (The archaeological firm reserves the right to review materials to be presented and to share these materials with HART).
- The cultural monitor(s) will coordinate with recognized cultural descendants and assist the archaeological firm with coordination with SHPD, OIBC, OHA, NHOs, HART's *Kāko 'o* and other stakeholders so that the Native Hawaiian perspective on field conditions and discoveries is adequately conveyed as part of the monitoring program's consultation effort. The cultural monitor(s) will assist the archaeological firm with field visits as appropriate.

Inadvertent Discoveries During Construction Phase: Workflow Overseen By Archaeological Monitoring Firm (With Cultural Monitor Input as Appropriate)

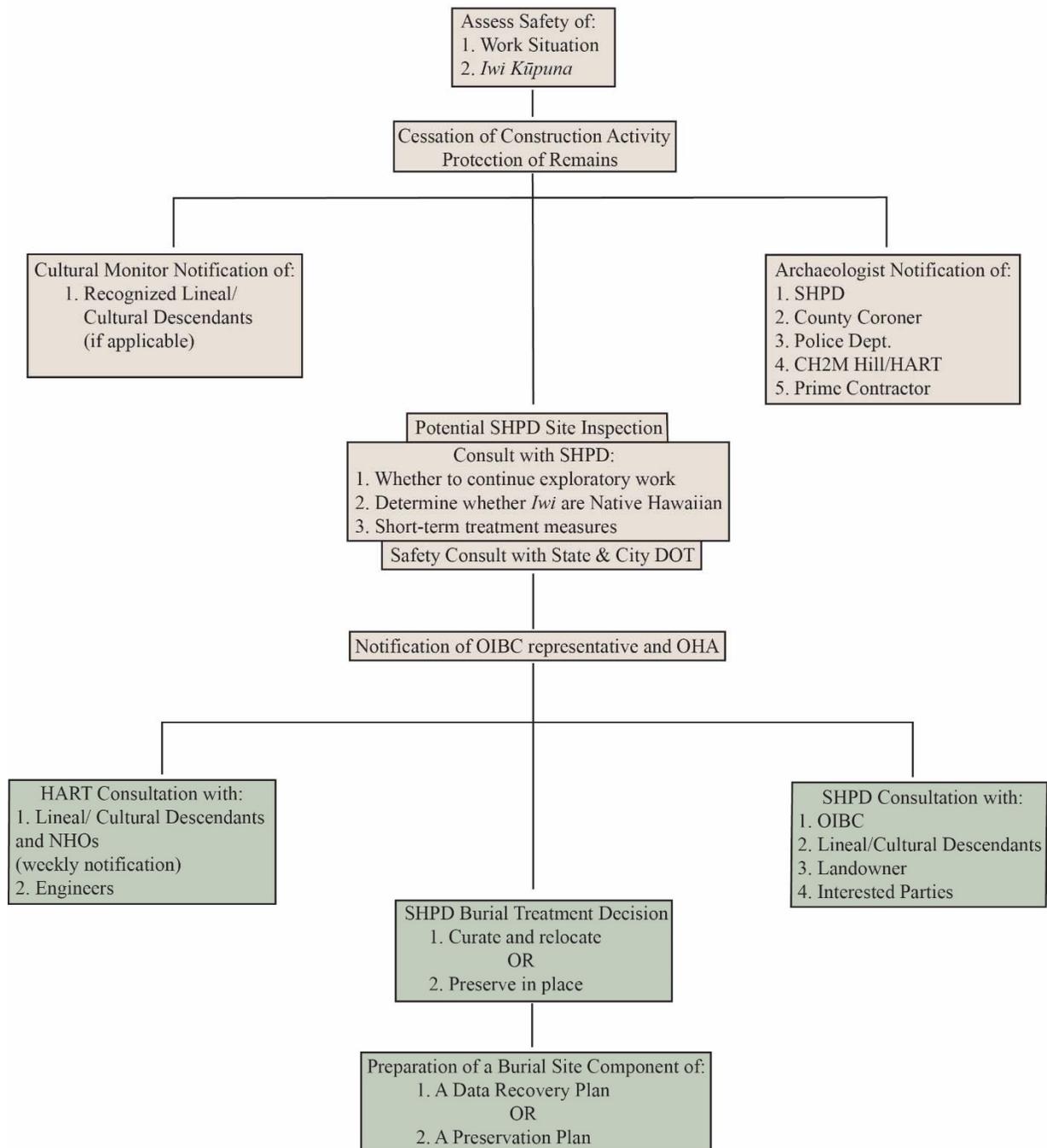


Figure 21. Workflow of Actions for HRTP construction phase participants in the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains; reproduced (with slight modification) from Hammatt (2011:41)

- Resolution of any inadvertent finds as may be discovered in the course of construction will be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the SHPD in accordance with HAR §13-300-40. Although preservation in place is the preferred method of disposition, the cultural monitor(s) will assist HART in consideration of the suitability of any proposed reburial site location. In particular, the cultural monitor(s) will assist in the evaluation and possible development of reinterment site(s) at appropriate station locations which will need to be identified and made available prior to commencement of utility relocation and construction for Section 4 (pursuant to HART 2013:A-16).

6.8 Conflict Resolution Procedures

In the event of any conflict between the cultural monitor(s) and any other party (including but not limited to the archaeological contractor, the prime contractor or other subcontractors, other recognized cultural descendants, members of the OIBC, and SHPD) regarding the HART project that cannot be amicably resolved directly to the satisfaction of all concerned parties, the cultural monitor(s) will consult with HART in writing, providing in a timely manner all documentation available to them related to the dispute. HART reserves the right to bring these parties and potentially the FTA and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) into the resolution of the dispute as may be appropriate under the PA (Programmatic Agreement Section XIV.C).

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